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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

Charles Francis Adams Minister to England.

William L. Dayton Minister to France.

George P. Marsh Minister to Sardinia.

Speech of Mr. Breckinridge in the Senate.

He Interprets the Inaugural as Meaning War.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

Surrender of the Ringgold Barracks in Texas.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 18.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Massachusetts, Minister to London.

WM. L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, Minister to France.

GEORGE P. MARSH, of Vermont, Minister to Sardinia,

JAMES WATSON WEBB, Minister to Constantinople.

WM. S. THAYER, of the *Evening Post*, Consul-General at Alexandria, Egypt.

G. W. DITZLEE, Agent of the Pottawatomie Indians.

Mr. ADAMS accepted. His appointment is considered here a most admirable one, and there is no doubt his popularity at London will equal that of his distinguished father at the same Court, long ago.

The appointment of Mr. DAYTON, which takes some of Mr. FREMONT'S friends by surprise, is nevertheless generally commended. It is said that the peculiar complications of Mr. FREMONT'S business at the present time, render it inadvisable that he should remain abroad for four years, and it is not deemed desirable to have these important missions changed during the present Administration, if it can be avoided.

Mr. MARSH, appointed the first Minister to Sardinia, was four years at Constantinople, has had considerable diplomatic experience, and is an accomplished linguist. The only objection urged against his appointment was the fact that he had not rendered party services in the late elections.

Mr. THAYER'S appointment is very gratifying to his friends, including the corps of Washington correspondents, of which he is a member. His health is quite poor, and it is hoped that this change of life will restore him.

The Secretaries of the several legations above named, are not yet settled.

Mr. ADAMS' son will probably accompany him to London, however.

BUKLINGAME, it is understood, is to be otherwise provided for.

D. M. CHAPIN will be collector at Oswegatchee, New-York, and BANJAMIN O. PARKER Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis.

It is understood that the nomination of Mr. HOLLOWAY, for Commissioner of Patents, will be withdrawn to-morrow, and that GEORGE G. FOGG, of New-Hampshire, will be nominated in his stead.

HENRY SMITH is appointed Postmaster of Templeton, Mass.

The following additional nominations have been sent to the Senate:

Mr. DIVINE, Consul to Cork.

FRANK QUINN, Postmaster of Miles, Mich.

Mr. SHOMO, Postmaster of Fremont, Ohio.

Mr. LINES, receiver of public moneys at Lecompton, Kansas.

J. D. MCDOWELL, United States Marshal for Kansas.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

Mr. CORWIN'S health is improving. There is little doubt now that he will accept the Mexican Mission.

No bearer of dispatches will go to Mexico at present. The story that important dispatches were going there probably grew out of the fact that a person expected such an appointment.

MINISTER TO GUATEMALA.

Mr. CROSBY, who has just been appointed Minister to Guatemala, is, I believe, from Cayuga County, New-York. He has lived several years in California—was two years in the State Senate from the Sacramento District; has lived a year in Guatemala; was there at the time of the death of Minister BEVERLY L. CLARKE, and gathered up and took charge of his archives. He speaks the Spanish language, which is a great point in all these Central American Missions and Consulates. The Mission to Guatemala pays $7,500 a year, and Honduras being attached to it, he gets 50 per cent. of the above amount for the latter State. The duties are light—consisting in swinging all day in a hammock and running around at night to *tertulias* and flirting with the Señoritas. The Judge can do the latter business ample justice beyond doubt,—but, unless I greatly err, he will also do much to develop American commerce with the Central American States.

J. S. PIKE, of the *Tribune*, is now being urged for the London Consulate, instead of the mission to Brussels, for which he was originally recommended.

IMPORTANCE OF ACTION BY THE SENATE.

It is generally understood that the Senate will adjourn *sine die* by the close of the present week, or early next week. It would seem to be desirable that all the important foreign appointments should be acted upon before the adjournment, in order that those who are to represent the Government abroad, either as Ministers or Consuls, in the present disturbed condition of our domestic affairs, shall have all the position and weight which the approval of their nominations by the Senate will give. So, too, it is due to Federal appointees to places in the distant Pacific States, that their nominations should be confirmed before they go to their posts, for the sense of insecurity and the fear that secret enemies might defeat their confirmation next year, when they are too far distant to repel assaults upon their reputations, could not fail to impair very much the efficiency of their services in the Republican cause. Men cannot work well with threatening danger hanging over their heads.

THE CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.

There are very potent reasons why the Administration should take up and dispose of the California appointments at as early a day as they can do so. Indeed, when existing vacancies shall have been filled, and the representation of the country abroad been placed in the hands of good and true Union men, the Federal offices on the Pacific coast may well demand immediate consideration—1st, because it will take the new appointees thirty days to get there; 2d, because the present incumbents are using their official positions constantly, and with some effect, to organize and consolidate a Disunion party in that distant and important section, under the delusive rallying cry of a "Pacific Republic;" 3d, because the Legislature to be elected next Autumn seems likely to have two United States Senatorships to dispose of, and the new Administration should strengthen its political friends for that contest at the earliest possible date; 4th. There are two members of Congress to be elected in the next campaign, and the influence of the Federal patronage should be already cooperating to the end of securing the representation of California in the House of Representatives by two good and loyal men, who are for the Union unconditionally.

TAKING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Difficulty is experienced in making some of the local appointments, in consequence of the unwillingness of members of Congress to take the responsibility of deciding between the respective claims of two parties whose recommendations are nearly equal, and in relation to whose qualifications the Departments can know nothing personally. This sort of conduct is not creditable to a public man, who should always be ready to take bold positions in such cases, which is the only way to acquire fast friends, and win at the same time the respect of the defeated men.

OFFICE-SEEKERS WARNED OFF.

The pressure of office-seekers continues. I heard a rumor to-day, in a very high quarter, that the President and Cabinet have determined to appoint nobody to office hereafter who is found in Washington after twenty-four hours.

RESIGNATIONS.

R. H. ST. GEORGE OFFUTT resigned to-day a responsible position of Clerk in the Post-Office Department, which he has held for sixteen years, fulfilling its duties faithfully.

Chief-Engineer ARCHBOLD, of the Navy, resigned this morning, at 9 o'clock, the resignation to take effect on the 2d of April. It is understood that, had he not done so, he would have been removed at once. I learn that he had been offered $3,000 to occupy the same position under the Southern Confederacy, and that he accepted, upon being offered further a furnished house. These facts, I am informed, came to the knowledge of the Department, and, of course, involved at once his removal from his present position. The matter has not yet been acted upon, but the resignation will probably be accepted at once.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN TEXAS.

There is a good deal of doubt expressed here as to the propriety of bringing out from Texas the Federal troops who were recently betrayed into the power of the Disunionists by the treason of TWIGGS. Evidences are accumulating that a reliable majority of the people of that State are against the secession movement, and for the Union. Already the idea that SAM. HOUSTON had turned traitor, is exploded by the news of the contest between him and the Secession Convention, whose latest acts he refuses to recognize in any way. All the indications point to an armed collision between the Disunionists and the Union men under HOUSTON; and the struggle, not improbably, will be initiated in the attempt to depose him as Governor, by order of the Convention.

KEEP THE FEDERAL TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

Under these circumstances the Federal troops now in Texas should be immediately reorganized, furnished with sufficient supplies, and posted along the frontier, to protect it from invasion, repel any efforts which Southern fillibusters may project against Mexico, and aid the Union men in preserving the Constitution and the laws if called upon by the lawful Governor of the State so to do. To withdraw them from the State is to leave the Union men at the mercy of the Secessionists—the former quite unarmed, and the latter abundantly rich in military stores plundered from the United States arsenals and military depôts. Leave the troops in Texas, and even though they take no active part in the struggle impending, their presence alone will give confidence to the Union men, and strengthen their determination to stand by the flag under which they have enjoyed so much prosperity.

THE TEXAN VOLUNTEERS.

There is upon the statute books, and has been for two years, a law authorizing the President to call out a regiment of mounted Texan Volunteers for the protection of the frontiers. Congress having failed to make the needed appropriation to provide for the payment of the regiment, it has not been organized. But this need be no stumbling-block in the way of calling out the new regiment, if Mr. LINCOLN chooses to order it—for any number of the very best soldiers in Texas are ready to enter such a corps, and take their chances of having their pay provided for at a future session of Congress. If required, they will furnish their own horses also. Such a regiment, composed of picked men, citizens of the State, would be one of the most effective Union corps that could be desired.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 18.

The President, to-day, nominated to the Senate CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Massachusetts, as Minister to England; GEORGE P. MARSH, of Vermont, Minister to Sardinia; JAMES WATSON WEBB, of New-York, Minister to Turkey; WM. L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, Minister to France. The last-named nomination was confirmed, the rule requiring it to be referred having been suspended, as Mr. DAYTON was formerly a member of the Senate, and his character therefore sufficiently known without a formal investigation. This is the usual courtesy in such cases.

The Senate also confirmed BENJAMIN M. TURNBULL as Receiver of public money at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; and Ex-Congressman WM. A. HOWARD, Postmaster of Detroit, Michigan.

WILLIAM S. THAYER, of New-York, was nominated for Consul-General to Egypt, and PATRICK J. DIVINE as Consul at Cork.

Doctor LOCKE, of Indiana, has been appointed Chief of the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office.

The Post-office Department has been notified by the contractor, that the cheap one cent stamped envelopes, combining the new improvement of the dissolving lines are now ready for distribution. These envelopes are chiefly intended for circulars, and have been issued in response to memorials from publishers and merchants of New-York and other cities. They will, during the present week, be distributed among the most important Post-offices, for sale by them at one dollar and ten cents per thousand, exclusive of the stamp, which is a reduction of forty cents per thousand upon the rates of the present one cent stamped envelope combining this improvement.

Official dispatches from the East India squadron say that one of the vessels have been dispatched to Ningpo, for the purpose of finding out, if possible, the pirates who recently captured two American vessels.

The Pacific mail brought no information relative to the missing sloop *Levant*.

The last remittances from any of the seceded States on account of the customs, were received from Galveston toward the close of February, about $900. Drafts on balances previous to secession and on receipts other than from customs it is said, are honored in those States with the exception of Alabama.

Mr. ARCHIBALD, Engineer-in-chief of the Navy, has resigned.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS AND THE OFFICES—THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION IN THE SOUTH MUST NOT BE IGNORED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 17, 1861.

In the irrepressible scramble for office, it is quite evident that Southern Republicans are in danger of being entirely overlooked. One would have supposed that the men who have stood faithful among the faithless, on slaveholding soil, would be the first to be remembered in the day of triumph; but in the practical working of the machine, they are completely lost sight of, for the reason that they have no Senators and Representatives to present their claims to the President and Cabinet. The Republicans of each House are Northern men. They have their own constituents to provide for and to urge forward; and their *first* care is for these. To Southern applicants, the almost invariable answer is, that they must not be overlooked. They have rendered invaluable services, many of them, and the President will see them rewarded. But each in turn, for himself declares, that he is so overrun with applicants from his own State that really he has not the time to attend to any others, and must be excused. This cruel answer, however, is sometimes softened by an agreement, by way of compromise, to sign a recommendation, or to "do anything in my power," except to go in person and urge the case.

It has been well understood in Washington, time immemorially, that written applications of members of Congress and others, unaccompanied by personal solicitations, mean that the unfortunate is to live on hope deferred, while his testimonials quietly repose in a pigeon-hole, until the mice or the moths consume them. I am sorry to say that this is the character of most of the Southern applications at the present time, and the consequence has been that while scores of vacancies have been made by the resignation of Southern Secessionists, and several by the dismissal of Southerners, not a case of the appointment of a Southern Republican or Union man has yet occurred, to my knowledge. I believe that the Secretaries would not refuse to fill such vacancies by Southern men, if they were aware that applications were made; but the Southern applicant has no member of Congress to stand at his back, while a Northern applicant is pressed upon the Secretary's attention by the representative from his District, if not by the whole delegation. Some two or three appointments have been made among the Republicans of this city, but they are Northern men, who claim residence, or have influential connections north of Mason and Dixon's line. The Southerners are, one and all, in the predicament of the cripple at the Pool of Siloam, who had no one to help him in when the waters were stirred. The case of Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, is, of course, an exception to the general rule, because his distinction and popularity in the North has given him a hold upon the affections of the people which could not be ignored.

It must be apparent to every intelligent mind that the effect of this policy of ignoring Southern Republicans will be most disastrous to the cause of liberal opinions in the South. It is in effect putting them under the ban of proscription, and declaring to the world that they are a set of "pestilent fellows," who must be resisted with the blighting neglect and indifference of the Administration.

I have always maintained that it would be the duty of the Republican Administration to encourage the friends of the Union and the opponents of the Slavery propogandist "democracy" in the South, and common sense would dictate the impolicy of putting Republicans in office in localities where they could barely be tolerated by popular sentiment. No Republican would desire such a post, and it would be highly improper to gratify such a desire, if it existed. But no such difficulty presents itself on the northern border of the South, and especially at St. Louis, Wheeling, Baltimore and Washington. I can speak for this point with confidence, and I but speak the common opinion when I say that the Republican Party here is at least equal in numbers at this time to either the "Constitutional Union" or the so-called Democratic Party. Nobody here had before the Inauguration any other expectation than that the Republicans would be placed in the local appointments, and nobody desired a different arrangement, except interested parties, who were seeking the appointments for themselves and their friends.

If our Southern friends here are to be ignored, we may soon expect a dispersion of the large and increasing organization which now exists. There are few men so disinterested as to adhere to naked principle, when it is placed under the ban by those who should be its friends. If we desire to see Maryland and Western Virginia revolutionized, politically, the weight of Federal tyranny should not only be removed, but the right hand of fellowship should be extended to them by a Republican Administration. It is time, therefore, to cease filling vacancies created by the resignation or dismissal of Southern Secessionists, with Northern appointments. It may be true that Virginia and Maryland have an undue share of public patronage, and this should be set right. But no such excess of honors and emoluments has ever been conferred on the other Southern States. If the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN desires to remove from the Southern mind the impression that it is sectional in its principles and aims, it must give a full share of patronage to Southern men—Republicans and friends of Union.

There is no hostility in the South to the appointment of Southern Republicans to places of honor and emolument. On the contrary, we hear nothing so often from our pro-slavery acquaintances as the taunt, "Ah, you Southern Republicans will get nothing. The Yankees will take all the offices, and will not think or care for you, when the spoil is to be divided." If this sinister prediction is to be made true by the actual working of the Administration, it cannot fail to alienate from our party all but the most conscientious and determined advocates of freedom. There are a few such, who have stood by the cause through evil and through good report, for long years before the Republican Party was called into existence. It now remains for Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration to determine whether these faithful men are to be overlooked and neglected in the hour of triumph, and thus to become a by-word of reproach to the enemies of freedom. From such men as SEWARD, CHASE and WELLES, at least, they have a right to expect better treatment, to say nothing of Messrs. BATES and BLAIR. The three former, as the time-honored champions of freedom, and the latter as the representatives of the South in the Cabinet, are bound by every consideration of duty, consistency and expediency, to take care that the friends of freedom in the South are not neglected.

OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 18.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of DAVID WILMOT as Senator from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. CAMERON.

Mr. WILMOT was then sworn and took his seat.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from the Governor of Indiana, inclosing joint resolutions of the General Assembly of that State, requesting Congress to call a Convention for the amendment of the Constitution. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. DOUGLAS in reference to the forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other public property in the seceded States.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, (Dem.) rose and addressed the Senate. He said it was not his purpose to trespass long upon the time of the Senate, but in the present anxious and distracted condition of the country, this body should not adjourn without his expressing an opinion on the existing state of affairs, and giving some advice tending to allay public apprehension. Heretofore in his official position as presiding officer he had of necessity been a silent spectator of the scenes before him. Since Congress met the Confederacy had been dismembered. At an early period of the session he, with others, had made strenuous efforts in order to consummate a satisfactory adjustment, but unhappily all these efforts have failed. He thought he foresaw soon after that they would all fail, and accordingly, more than two months ago, he wrote to the Governor of Kentucky to that effect. No man regretted this failure more than he did, and now the other branch of Congress having adjourned, he should regret that this body should separate without giving their opoinion or advice, in order to allay the apprehension in the public mind. Then the immediate question was one of peace or war; so it was to-day. Whatever was the possibility of an ultimate adjustment to unite all the States, it was one of peace or war. Opinion seemed to be divided as to the meaning of Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural. The Senator from Illinois had construed it to mean peace and conciliation. The Senator from Maine also said so. The President himself certainly used several terms of conciliation, but then it was proper to inquire what kind of peace, and on what terms it can be maintained. The country, however, should not be lulled by a general assurance of peace, unless he was prepared to give it. He regretted that he had not been able to construe the Inaugural address as other Senators. He was free to confess, and he was gratified to do so, that the general expressions are for harmony and preservation from bloodshed. But the policy which the President says he deems it his duty to pursue must result in bloodshed unless essentially modified. He then proceeded to read from the Inaugural that part which seemed to him to be the key of this important point, and then said the leading idea was therein very clearly put forth that the President does not recognize in any sense the existence of another confederacy of States, but that he regards all the proceedings and acts in the seceded States either insurrectionary or revolutionary, and that it is his purpose, to the extent of the power confided in him, and the force at his command, to enforce the laws in all the States, including those which have withdrawn; beyond this power, there will be no invasion, no war. The inference was irresistible that to whatever extent force or invasion is necessary to collect duties on imports, and to maintain, possess and occupy the forts, force will be employed, by construing it to be his constitutional duty. It is true that the President has qualified his declaration by saying "The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency, my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with the view and hope of a peaceful solution of the national trouble and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections." He, (Mr. BRECKINRIDGE,) took this qualification to mean that he will not undertake to execute the laws or to hold the forts and other places within the withdrawing States, excepting where circumstances show his ability to do so, and if he will not undertake to exercise those functions because it would be irritating and make the hopes of a peaceful solution more doubtful, then the policy would be that which would prevent irritation and bloodshed. The President conceived it his duty to hold, possess and occupy the forts, and collecting duty on imports, to be modified according to the necessities of the case which may surround him; otherwise his policy would be simple and easy. Looking at Fort Sumpter—what were the reasons for the rumored evacuation, not political but military reasons; not because, in the opinion of the Administration, the holding of the fort would irritate the public mind, and render conciliation and harmony doubtful, but because the military and naval power does not exist to penetrate to that point. Unless the purpose of the President was to use force so far as was necessary, he would, if his object was purely conciliation, withdraw the troops for political and not military reason. This was the only reason why the evacuation was to be excused by the dominant party, and the Republican Press Then he thought he was justified in construing the Inaugural to mean that the President will hold the forts and other places within the Confederate States and collect the duties on imports to the extent of his power, and if there is any modification it will be because of his inability, and not because he would be willing to withdraw the troops for the purpose of producing conciliation and peace in the public mind. It was avowed, the other day, when the bill passed making an appropriation for a certain number of steamers of light draft and heavy armament, that it was for no other purpose than to invade the shallow waters of Southern States, should this become necessary. The public Press gave but little ground of hope that this policy, if pursued, would avoid bloodshed. The character of the Cabinet was not such as to induce the belief that force will not be used. Although Mr. SEWARD breathed general words of conciliation, he said "he would not only speak a good many words for the Union, but would work for the Union." If this gentleman had modified his views he (BRECKINRIDGE) did not know it. The Secretary of the Treasury, Portmaster General and Attorney-General, perhaps every other member of the Cabinet, one excepted, are understood by the country to favor the policy of coercion if it becomes necessary to reduce the South to subjugation. The very organization of the Senate and the opinions continually expressed by Republicans here, show their purpose to maintain the authority of the Federal Government over the withdrawn States by force if necessary. In the formation of the Standing Committees there was scarcely a Chairman of any one of them whose known opinion was not in favor of this policy. The country should not be deceived. What was meant by peace and conciliation? How was it to be maintained? He desired to know it as sincerely as he desired the union of all the States. He had seen no measure of practical policy which tends to produce the result. We are in constant danger of collision and bloodshed. Perhaps in no other country on the globe than our own could such events long exist without producing bloody consequences. We are, he repeated, liable at any time to hear of a collision of arms. For the sake of the political and material interests of the country, the support of credit and the general prosperity, let us establish some leading principle. Should the authority of the Federal Government be maintained over the withdrawn States by force of arms? This exhausts the entire question. If yes, it is proper for it to be known. But there is no adequate preparation there in those seven States; the possession of the scattered forts was the only cause of irritation. If they are to be maintained by arms, let us get ready for the conflict. If not, then the policy is clear. If the Union is not to be maintained by arms, then the only policy is to withdraw the troops from the limits of the Confederate States. There are not, he repeated, troops there to coerce the people. If you would avail yourselves of the last chance of reuniting the States, withdraw the troops. Their presence there could do no good, but incalculable harm. Nay more—it could not be disguised that while seven States have withdrawn, the eight other States remaining in the Union are discouraged, gloomy and threatening. Their course will in all probability be determined by the policy of this Administration. In his opinion if a halting policy be pursued, and the forts are abandoned, and the squadrons withdrawn under the pressure of circumstances and necessity merely, at the same time setting up the claim of coercion without the power to exercise it, if blood should be shed you will have destroyed the last hope of reuniting the States, and maintaining in their integrity what is left of the Union. It might be presumptuous in him, but he thought the Senate representing the States, and an advisory council, ought to advise the President by resolution to withdraw the troops, not to take any steps looking like a menace, but to throw the chances on an amicable negotiation. The seven States which have gone out may be considered a protest against force. The eight remaining States also protest. Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, by overwhelming majorities, have declared that if coercion were used, they would consider the cause of the seceded States their own. Even Maryland, like a mute moved to utterance, has raised her voice in the same direction. If the President, under advice of the Senate, withdrew the scattered and impotent forces, he would give the country an assurance that the Administration means peace. The material interests of the country would revive, and there would be realized the truth that the greatest blessings are to be found in a Constitutional Union. He would vote for the resolution introduced by the Senator from Illinois, because its purpose looked in that direction, but it seemed to him that it would be more direct and effective if some Senator would move a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that it is the duty of the President to withdraw all the Federal troops from the Confederate States. He had spoken of the forts, but said nothing about the revenue. He believed the late Administration had looked into this question, and reached the conclusion that it was not possible to collect it under the existing laws. He thought this fact was demonstrated by the Senator from Illinois. If collected, it must be by force, which the President does not possess, nor has he the power to blockade. Then there could be no question as to revenue until Congress meet and new laws shall be enacted. For one, he preferred the present Federal Government, administered according to the spirit of the Constitution, to any other. He believed, thus administered, it was the best on earth. He inherited, and all his life had cherished, an habitual and cordial attachment to the Constitutional Union, and would be willing any day to die for it. While he thus believed, he also believed that, administered in the absence of the spirit of the Constitution, it becomes the worst on earth. He would never sacrifice Municipal Police, and State Sovereignty to the Federal Union. His opinion was, that the Federal Government cannot be restored or preserved on the principles which brought the dominant party into power. He believed they have perverted the Constitution, and their principles and policy inflict not only injury but degradation on nearly one half the States of the Union. Without going through all the declaration of their principles, he would merely refer to a portion of the Chicago Platform, which he was sorry to hear President LINCOLN say was the law to him and his friends. The eighth section says the normal condition of all the Territories is that of freedom, and denies that either Congress or a Territorial Legislature, or any individuals can give legal existence to Slavery therein. So abhorrent to this political party is the idea of property in a slave, or the labor of a slave, that although the institutions of fifteen States are founded upon it, they declare as a fundamental principle that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, nor individuals, have power to give legal existence to it. There was an impassable gulf between your principles and those on which the whole body of the Southern people stand. The opinion—not to say decision—of the Supreme Court, shows that Slavery in the Territories is entitled to protection. He took it for granted the States which recognize property in slaves will not consent to remain united with other States which deny the existence of property in the Territories, and deny that it is entitled to protection in the common domain of all the States. The question is to be settled on terms of equality, or you never can reunite the seceded States or hold the Slave States now in the Union. He expressed his confident belief that the slaveholding States never will consent that the non-slaveholding States shall monopolize the whole of this great inheritance. They have a title to a part of it by constitutional right, by money and by blood. As an eminent Senator, not now here, said, "that the Southern States paid a part of the money when money was its price; they paid a part of the blood when blood was the price. And they will never permit themselves to be excluded from a share in this imperial inheritance, which belongs to all the States; they will never consent to be hemmed in and kept in a condition in which they cannot expand." Whatever may be the settlement of other questions, this must be settled in common with their rights under an equitable division of the same. They will contend to the last. The Government must be impartial. The present dangers were foreseen by the men of the North. Patriotic men in Congress offered resolutions, and delivered speeches urging a satisfactory settlement. He repeated that the people of the North saw the danger. Those of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and of the great States in the valley of the Ohio and elsewhere, poured in their petitions to adjust the difficulties on terms of equality, but the members of the dominant party here and in the other House, with stubborn incredulity as to the result, were determined to make no change in the platform of the party—they refused to recede one inch. They would not meet those on the other side one-half or one quarter of the way on the basis of settlement. When the Senate Committee of Thirteen was raised, composed of representative men from all parts of the Union, the Democratic Party was fully and ably represented. After conferring for weeks, they were unable to agree on a single proposition. In looking at the proceedings of that Committee, he was struck with the rigid exhibition of purpose not to come to an agreement. They refused all guarantees as to Slavery and to an equitable division of territory, and during the last Congress, notwithstanding the urgent and supplicatory efforts to bring them to the work of doing something, they have never from the beginning to the end receded from the essential principles of their platform. It is true both Houses finally passed a proposed amendment to the Constitution that no amendment shall be made thereto to give Congress power to abolish or interfere in any State with its domestic institutions, including persons held in service or labor by the laws of said State. Eight Slave States now hesitate about their course, and that was the ultimatum offered, but the majority utterly refuse to give security as to Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the inter-State Slave trade, and the right of the South in the Territories, or any other aspect of the whole subject. He wanted Kentucky and the other Slave States to understand what they have to expect in the present state of the dominant party as represented in Congress. They have nothing offered for their acceptance, save that they will not abolish Slavery in the States. He then reviewed the short address made by Mr. SEWARD to a party of frinds who called upon him, to show that that gentleman advanced a subtle, dangerous and demoralizing policy to shift the question of distinctive Republican principles to the more popular question of the Union. Was it now the policy of the Republican Party under the name of devotion to the Union to form a Union Party, especially in the Border Slave States, backed by the Federal Government, with a view to secure a triumph of Free Soil principles. The idea essentially leads to the emancipation of slaves. He warned these States that this is the policy to be purued, and it is permitted to be carried out it will result in nothing less than emancipation in those States. As to Kentucky she lingers and holds back yet for a settlement It would be presumptious in him to say what she should do, but she understands this issue and is determined to have her constitutional rights—and soon, very soon, from peak to peak, and from mountain top will be heard the clear cry for constitutional justice. She will not lay her bright and beaming forehead in the dust, but turn to her Southern sisters. Intercourse, commerce and common wrongs will compel her to unite and form a mighty Republic with States which will keep the faith of compacts. It may now be too late to restore the Government—he trusted not—if this is done it can only be done by the majority of the Northern people whom you represent. Peace is in your hand and the destiny of the country in those of the President and remotely in the hands of the majority whom you represent. They should address themselves to the issue. The only mode on earth to avoid a collision is for the Administration, with or without the advice of the Senate, to remove the troops from within the borders of the Confederate States. It will be a bold act, but one of a patriot and statesman, which all good men will approve and justify, and will be heralded from one end of the country to the other as a true test of a peace policy. If the President does this, opinions will be various. Some may brand him as a false and faltering statesman, but the majority will declare him a patriot, who refused to bring on the country the calamities of civil war.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said some remarks had fallen from the Senator to which he had hoped never to feel the necessity of replying to, but they had been repeated so often and so many times, but which had not been so well said heretofore, as by the Senator from Kentucky, that he felt again called on at the expense of being tedious, to put in an answer which he thought was founded on the plainest page of history, as to what course the Administration should take respecting the forts and the withdrawal of the forces. He had no advice to give until it was called for. He had not been in council with the Administration. The President had selected those competent to advise him, and relying on their advice does not feel the necessity of relying upon that of any one outside. He had contented himself with the sentiment of the Senator from the late State Texas on a former occasion.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) (interrupting,) said that Texas was a State before she was admitted into the Union; is a State now, and he hoped always would be a State; and unless this Government has power to reduce her to a provincial condition, he trusted she would always remain so.

Mr. HALE replied that he had no philological controversy with the Senator. He would say, then, the late Senator from Texas, [Laughter] who had remarked he would never give advice except when asked. The Senator from Kentucky, in arguing the question of power of this Government over the Territories, asked whether they would do impartial justice, and said these Confederated States, or rather the other eight Slave States—he (HALE) supposed that they are Confederated States, though not *the* Confederate States—would not remain in the Union, except on terms of equality; but what was the truth of history? How did the country stand at the time the Constitution was adopted, and at this very day, as to Slavery in the Territories? When the States of Virginia and Kentucky came into the Confederacy of these States what was the law? Slavery was prohibited not only by statute but by a compact irrepealable in every inch of Territory over which the Federal jurisdiction was exercised. And in 1789, when WASHINGTON took the oath of office, the Federal flag did not wave over an inch of the broad earth outside the limits of any State where Slavery was not prohibited by compact and declared to be irrepealable. He would not trace the history up to the present time. In 1820 you declared Slavery should not exist north of 36° 30'. This act remained in force till 1854, and then what did you do? You are talking about our aggressions. You broke down the time-honored compact; you removed the restriction and you spread Slavery over the Continent, outside the States of the Union; and as if that was not enough, you have the judicial exposition of the Constitution, by the highest tribunal, that Slavery exists by virtue of the Constitution, wherever the jurisdiction of the Constitution goes, and all the power of Congress is coupled with the duty to protect it; and yet the Senator from Kentucky says they are not going to be deprived of all the Territory. He (HALE) did not understand that language. He did not know what it meant. He wanted the country to take notice of the fact that at the time you are complaining of Northern aggression by the action of this Government, legislative, executive and judicial, every restriction is broken down under the solemn sanction of a judicial exposition of the Constitution, just exactly as you dictated and proclaimed and foreshadowed on the eastern portico when Mr. BUCHANAN delivered his Inaugural address. The decree then, in fact, pronounced, was afterwards registered by the Supreme Court. You have got every inch of territory and still complain. You want more. The only way Kansas rid herself of Slavery was by throwing off the vassalage of a Territory and coming into the Union as a State. In Nebraska, when the people declared against the existence of Slavery in the Territory and both branches of the Legislative Assembly abolished it, what did you do? Your Federal Government, through its accredited agent, stepped in and by the interposition of a veto paralyzed popular sentiment and said to the people, Slavery must be maintained, and now you have the whole of the territory. It was very lately the claim was put forth that Slavery shall be protected, and Judges of your highest tribunal declared it our duty to protect Slavery there, and yet the Senator complains of Northern aggression. When or by whom perpetrated? He (HALE) did not ask the question in a captious spirit, but with a sincere and earnest desire that the time, place, day, and accusation, when the Northern States were guilty of a breach of faith, may be named. When did they undertake to put your institution under ban and prevent the enjoyment of your rights? And since the repeal of the Missouri restriction in 1854, or since the Judicial exposition, where has been the attempt made that you complained of? They might as well open their eyes to the fact as not. They Democratic Party, which has just gone out of power, has ruled the country almost without question and without rebuke, and if there is a single feature of their policy more plain and prominent than another, and challenging the reproach of the world, that feature has been the protection and support of the institution of human Slavery. You have not been content to take it where the Constitution left it, namely, as a local institution, but you have changed your policy entirely. When gentlemen talked about settling the question he averred before God he did not know what they meant. When they had got all the territory and the whole power of the Federal Government to protect it, he was at a loss to know what they meant when they asked for more. Do you want to carry slaves in the States? If you do say so. There is a case pending before the Supreme Court, and if a Democratic President shall ever come into power again, he (HALE) ventured to say the President elect will tell what the decision in that case will be. He said these things in a kind spirit. He was not willing to sit here day after day, month after month, to hear it said he and his friends have it in their power to give peace to a distracted country. Why we have nothing on earth to give. [Laughter.] You have the territory in its length and breadth. He had not heard the phrase Northern aggression until long after he had taken a seat on the floor of the Senate. It seemed to him a taunting of Northen men. It filled him with astonishment, and some years after it had been familiarly used, he brought his mind to the belief that gentlemen were really in earnest, and meant what they said. Long as it had been used, he was yet to learn what it meant. The Senator from Kentucky, and the Senator from Virginia, eulogized the Constitution, and Senator TOOMS said that the Administration of the Federal Government had in the main been fair, and never more so than in the last year. What is the difficulty? Is it this: those who were the *ins* are now the *outs*. Nothing else on earth. He could not see why men should be stirred up so. He had been out in the cold for a long time [laughter] and had borne it with such equanimity as astonished himself. He received a letter not long ago from Maine soliciting his humble aid towards obtaining an office for a friend. He had to write back and tell his correspondent that he had been in the minority so long that he had not learned how to act in the majority. [Laughter.] He felt very much like the Senator from the late State of Florida, who spoke of the healthy and salubrious air, which was so fine there that the people could not behave themselves at funerals. [Laughter.] So he did not know how to behave in a majority. He said from his honest convictions the great difficulty which now exists and threatens the perpetuity of the Union, arises from the restlessness of gentlemen to sit in seats they are unaccustomed to occupy. He was no advocate of the iron rule of the majority, who, by their mere numerical force, should independently control the wholesome restraints of the Constitution. It is necessary that in every constitutional Government there should be a spirit of loyalty in the breasts of the people, especially those who occupy high places in the land, when the voice of the people is pronounced in solemn and legal form, it becomes those who love constitutional government and revere the great doctrine of their fathers to bow, not to become what is termed submissionists, but to bow in obedience to the popular voice in the sense that he and his friends had so long submitted. This is the trial hour of the nation. We are in a crisis. He believed events of tremendous import hang on the result of this question. If a lawless spirit which sets itself up, in defiance of the decree in the constitutional forms, is to prevail, and the seeds of discontent are to be scattered broadcast over this land, and the constitutional heads of the nation are to be disregarded from a spirit of fretful impatience, and a minority is to haughtily dictate to the majority, what shall be done else they will go out of the Confederacy? Your experiment is at an end; your Constitution is a lie, your existence as a nation is a cheat; your history a delusion, and your example, instead of illuminating the tyrannies and despotisms of the old world to a more perfect and a more enlightened Government, instead of being that *ignis fatuus* of ages, leading those who strive for liberty to the most miserable failure that history ever recorded. He must say to all such States going out, instead of asking them back, he would rather a few more should go out. If they were willing to stay in the Union as our fathers made it, and submit to it as our fathers intended it should be submitted to, we have a Union only in name, if we are not willing to abide by this test and submit to the duties which are imposed. He made other remarks of a patriotic character which were applauded in the galleries.

The Senate went into Executive Session soon afterwards. Adjourned.

HON. WM. L. DAYTON'S APPOINTMENT.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, March 18.

News is received here that Hon. WM. L. DAYTON has been appointed Minister to France. It causes great rejoicing here among his townsmen and numerous political friends.

MOVEMENTS OF HON. C. F. ADAMS.

BOSTON, Monday, March 18.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has arrived

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Flag to be Raised on Fort Sumpter—Canards of the Herald—Difficulty of Reinforcing—Privateers—The New Constitution and the Slave-trade—The Question of the Territories, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Friday, March 15, 1861.

JOHN C. CALHOUN once asserted with considerable show of logic that Abolitionism was favorable to insanity because he found that mental aberration was in excess in the Free States, while the reverse was true in the Slave States, and more particularly in the "*hub*" of all—South Carolina! I am afraid if the great Nullifier should revisit his beloved Charleston, he would be forced to change his mind. War rumors follow so close on pacific assertions, that the entire body politic of Palmettodom is in imminent danger of going stark mad. It was all settled that Sumpter would be evacuated by Saturday at the very latest. The Governor ordered a beautiful flag from our great maker of such things, Mr. VINCENT, and it was settled that I should be on hand to witness the spectacle, provided my nerves could stand it, when, alas! a tremendous sensation dispatch from Richmond, Va., about a fleet of *twelve* men-of-war being on their way to reinforce Fort Sumpter, dispelled all the roseate fancies of our belles, who were beginning to dream again of Northern hearts yielding anew to Southern fascinations at anchor Newport and Saratoga season, and rudely scattered the equally golden visions of our merchants who see their salvation in settled, positive and absolute peace.

The excitement became absolutely fearful this morning, when the very *Herald*-ic *canard* of your cotemporary was published in the morning journals. It is very easy to *say* "that the question of reinforcing Major ANDERSON is thus solved," and it is equally easy to add that "its shrewdness no one can gainsay, and the feasibility of placing any number of men and any quantity of provisions and arms at the disposal of the commander of the besieged forces is easily apparent." It is one thing to send such incendiary ideas into so many thousands of homes, but it is very different to *do* such brave acts. It has been the serious duty of your correspondent to keep the North posted up on the extraordinary preparations that have been going on here for over two months—preparations that have now approached absolute completion. If any such expedition should be started on "a dark and stormy night," *not a man would reach Fort Sumpter alive.* Every crevice of the coast is most jealously guarded by day and by night, and it would be the height of madness to attempt anything *now*, unless a body of troops and a fleet of vessels should combine together in such numbers as are not at the disposal of the Federal Government, and could not be, under many months. Yet this communication, coming apparently so direct from New-York, is fully credited in military circles here, and the very favorable opinion that was *beginning to be entertained* of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet is now almost entirely destroyed. In fact, immense pressure is being brought to bear on BEAUREGARD, to induce him to shut off at once Major ANDERSON'S daily supplies, and to precipitate a conflict by some overt act. It is almost needless to add that the Commander-in Chief of the South Carolina troops would not violate the trust reposed in him by the Provisional President, but it emphatically shows how very restive the soldiery are becoming when such things are even suggested.

I was informed last night by the officer who has charge of the Dahlgren guns at Morris' Island, that with the means now at their command they can throw *two hundred shells per hour into Fort Sumpter.* How long can Major ANDERSON'S heroic band of less than ninety men, all told, resist this horrid fire, from only one quarter, too? Palmetto officers of high rank acknowledge that he might have been reinforced with the utmost ease seven weeks since, and they are willing to acknowledge that they despised the Government that did not do it, with ample means at their command then; but every one of them say now that if the Federal Government had the slightest idea of the immense net-work that now surrounds Sumpter, they would be utterly mad to attempt coercion in this harbor.

I learn from a very high source that large numbers of letters have been received at Montgomery from the North, giving assurances that if privateers are wanted, there will be no difficulty in filling any orders that may be given. The same men who control the slave ships in New York are ready to engage in equally flagitious enterprises at the South.

The Constitution of the Confederate States having been determined on, the people and the papers are just commencing to agree and disagree concerning its provisions. Allow me to call your attention to the following from a two-column comment in the *Mercury*. After questioning the wisdom of *forbidding the Slave-trade in the Constitution*, they add, "it is easy to see that if the African Slave-trade is so abominable as to be lifted beyond a question of expediency to one of morals, and stamped with the eternal reprobation of our Government, the question immediately and necessarily arises, what then is Slavery itself, *an institution that has sprung from this trade?*" The *Mercury* is treading on dangerous ground.

The Confederate Government do not wish to secede from one another, so they have provided a safety-valve, by allowing any three States, if discontented, *à la Palmetto*, to summon a Convention of all the States to consider mutual relations and redress grievances. They propose to get rid of Executive patronage by giving the President absolute power to decapitate. This is fearfully autocratic, although it is somewhat qualified by "the removal shall be reported to the Senate together with the reasons therefor." They have done away with all bounties, on which DANIEL WEBSTER used to be so eloquent. Internal improvements are taken away from Congress and left entirely with the States. The Postal system is to be self-supporting. If the present projected high rates do not make it so by March, 1865, they intend to send them still higher. People then will either be forced to be intelligent, so as to write, or they can cease writing altogether. It is a matter of their own choice. The great feature is the extension of the Presidential office to six years, and his ineligibility after that time. This is considered an enormous improvement on the Federal arrangement.

The Confederate States intend to fight the Federal States on the question of the equal rights to the Territories. There will be a tremendous struggle on this question. They hold that their blood cemented it, and purchased it, and their blood shall retain it. It might be supposed that when they seceded from the United States, they seceded from all the rights, privileges and immunities of that Government; but it seems that they have entirely different views from what are probably held at Washington. A war of giants is commencing, and it is as impossible to see through the darkness as "to photograph an earthquake."

Louisiana has accumulated $536,000 from the customs since she stepped out. She has already spent $1,000,000 for arming and equipping her people, and putting her forts in order, which she alleges the Federal Government grossly neglected. With a curious sense of honor, in view of some little United States transactions, she has now placed this amount, which she calls "Bullion Fund," at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury of the C. S. A. The Louisianians are rather spreading themselves on this immaculacy, and are casting some unkind slurs at the other sovereign States.

The South Carolina Convention will reassemble on the 26th, to ratify the Constitution. They will meet at Charleston.

Dr. BACKMAN, of the Lutheran persuasion, is the oldest pastor in Charleston. He has been settled over one church for forty-eight years, having come here from Rhinebeck, N. Y., in the early part of the present century. It is worthy of mention, in view of his nativity, that he offered the prayer which preceded the ratification of the Secession Ordinance on the 25th of December. I saw the old man in Meeting-street this morning, in a full suit of Georgia cloth. Just below, I met Parson YATES, the "*Fighting Parson*," also in a full suit of homespun. That is the way the divines do in this curious old city, full of the strangest contradictions in character, customs and everything else.

I was informed last evening by a member of the Governor's Council, that within a month special messengers had been sent to the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland, asking whether, in view of the coercion policy being attempted by the Republican Government, the Confederate States would be allowed to march troops through their States for the purpose of carrying the war direct to the fountain head. He assured me that an affirmative reply had been sent from the three States; that though they should do everything as Governors and individuals to keep their States *in the Union*, yet, if physical coercion was attempted, they would make common cause with their Southern brothers. This you may regard as authentic.

Much surprise is expressed by the more rabid here that Major ANDERSON should be extended the courtesies of the daily markets. The fact is, that JEFFERSON DAVIS sent word to GOV. PICKENS, after the first shut-down, that he should consider it a personal favor to have the garrison at Sumpter treated with every possible amenity and courtesy.

Gen. BEAUREGARD said last night that he, as Commander-in-Chief of the South Carolina forces, "would not allow Major ANDERSON to evacuate the fort unless he formally *surrendered* himself." It is to be hoped that the General will not introduce any of his Mexican tactics among American gentlemen. This is too much like the "sharp shooters" on the house-tops at Washington.

I was conversing recently, at the Charleston Hotel, with Brigadier-General DUNNOVANT. The General, who is a sort of rough-and ready Zach. Taylor sort of warrior, said ANDERSON shouldn't come to Charleston at all, if he had anything to say about it, nor should the stars and stripes come into this harbor again, flying from a war vessel; all he wanted was that the garrison at Sumpter should be sent to the bar in a tug, and then "let them slide as quick as possible." When one feels that his neighbor has the power to blow him up at any moment, it is certainly a relief to feel that the neighbor has cleared out.

I had the pain of witnessing, to-day, the Confederate flag that is to wave from Fort Sumpter. I must say *pain*, for, although it is an inexorable necessity, it is a horrible necessity. The sole solace is that, when it is done, it will be done by Palmetto gentlemen, who will take it down with all due reverence, and salute it with salvos of artillery from all the forts and batteries in the harbor. The flag is a very beautiful one, and reflects a great deal of credit on the fair fingers who, doubtless, have made it from pure Palmetto patriotism.

The *Lady Davis* spread her colors to the breeze last night as a harbor defence. This is the first war-vessel South Carolina has put in commission since 1776. She is commanded by officers late of the United States Navy.

It is understood that the Confederate Government have determined to build four iron-plated ships for harbor defence. It is not official, but it has "leaked out" that such is their intention. They will be stationed respectively at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and NEW-ORLEANS. Commanders INGRAHAM and HARTSTEIN are selected; the other two have not been determined on.

The Spring trade is ordinarily over at this time, but the thick coming rumors of war have, of course, retarded all business operations. Now that piping peace seems about to unfurl once more her snowy wings, the wholesale and retail men are all astir, and King and Meeting streets present to-day an appearance of unwonted activity. A great many are around from the up country districts, but rather pricing than purchasing. Many new faces are seen, persons who have hitherto sent their orders to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, but who now are inclined to test the merits of Charleston, provided they can buy on favorable terms. The majority are inclined to buy on time, and the majority will be disappointed on that score. Persons may say that patriotism brings these new faces here, but that is all gammon. Among the new establishments is a clothing house from New-York, who profess to have moved their entire stock here. They are making a pretty early bid for Southern patronage. Utopians may build up pretty castles about Southern commercial supremacy, but every year, about July, a certain fellow, called by sailors, "Yellow Jack," steps in on the wings of miasma and not only settles their dreams in a very abrupt manner, but is very apt to settle those who thus dream in an exceedingly abrupt style.

The Charlestonians are so running over with enterprise just now that they have determined to start a new journal—the Charleston *Dispatch*, an afternoon sheet. It is to be hoped that the corsair style of the *Evening News* will not find a place in its columns. The parties interested propose to make it like the Baltimore *Sun*.

Having a good deal of money, too, lying around, we are projecting a city railroad. This will undoubtedly be carried out, as a gentleman belonging to one of your first commercial families will take the helm of the enterprise. When he starts a thing, it is bound to succeed.

The New-York papers, with the exception, of course, of the TIMES, are circulating what they must KNOW to be an absolute falsehood. CHARLES PEARSON, if there is such a person, knows very well that "every third man in Charleston is" *not* "drafted;" "the Floating Battery is" *not* a failure;" it has never "capsized." Gen. BEAUREGARD, instead of "laughing at it," praised it highly. JASPER.

FROM CANADA.

Steam Tugs on the Welland Canal—A Chance for American Contractors—Suplucness of the Canadian Ocean Steamship Company.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, March 11, 1861.

Hon. Mr. ROSE, our Commissioner of Public Works, has just finished his report for 1860, and one of its recommendations is of sufficient importance to form the basis of a letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Up to the present time, although steam tugs have been employed on the river St. Lawrence, and, to a certain extent, on the St. Lawrence canals also, nothing but horse-power has been in use on the Welland canal. About 3,500 sailing vessels—chiefly American—passed through it last year, and $120,000 were paid for towage. Of course the employment of horse-power is attended with many inconveniences. Sometimes a change of wind, from foul to fair, will bring a hundred or a hundred and fifty sail into Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, and a delay of five or six days ensues before they can all get horses to tow them into Lake Ontario. In addition to this, those who have the horses exact excessive sums from anxious Captains on such occasions, and a serious tax on shipping is the result. Moreover, the horses are owned mostly by tavern-keepers, who profit by every delay; and taking all these things into consideration, it is manifest that some change in the system is required.

This alteration the Commissioner of Public Works intends to make at once. He is about to advertise immediately for tenders for towing on the canal by steam. The tugs required are small screws, and as lots of them are owned on the American shores of the lakes, it is not at all unlikely that some shrewd Yankee may get the contract. It is, I should say, sure to be lucrative. The rates for towing are not to be much reduced, but it is estimated that the profit to the shipping interest will be great, as the delays in finding towage will be avoided, the passage though the canal shortened by several hours, and vessels thus enabled to make one or two more trips in the season.

The Canadian Ocean Steamship Company are making a great deal of money just now. All the room in these ships for months to come is taken up—a serious inconvenience to Western shippers. There is a growing feeling, especially in Western Canada, that the subsidy we pay them should be done away with, unless they make more endeavors than they yet show any signs of to provide extra accommodation for passengers and freight. All the Canadian Government can do in the way of opening of canals and other avenues of trade to the Westward, is of no use, unless facilities for transporting Western produce across the ocean can be found at Montreal and Quebec. Buffalo, Oswego and New-York will still be unrivaled by anything that steam towing and tug canals can enable Kingston and Montreal to do, so long as the want of steam-shipping blocks the way from the St. Lawrence to the ocean.

FROM CHINA.

The New Tariff—Movements of the Earl of Elgin—The Prisons of Canton—Chinese Tortures—Naval News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1861.

Since the departure of the last mail, it has been officially announced by Flag-officer STRIBLING, *Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim*, that the Tariff—published recently by Lord ELGIN—is identical with that agreed upon by Mr. REED, when Minister here, in November, 1858. Another important announcement has likewise been made, in the publication of the text of a Convention signed between Russia and China, at Peking, on the 14th of November ult., but a few days after the signing of the Allied Treaty itself. This supplemental document cedes to Russia about one thousand miles of seaboard lying between 42° of North latitude, from the mouth of the Amoor, in longitude 141° East, to the outlets of the River Taoumen, in 131° East. This tract, nearly two hundred miles in width, is a most valuable addition to the Russian possessions in the Pacific, where are secure harbors and an almost uninterrupted water communication with Western Siberia, and in the event of the Russian policy of annexation extending still further, with easy means of military transportation, she has only to stretch forth her Siberian arms and grasp either Japan or China.

Lord ELGIN and suite have returned from the North, and his lordship has gone to Canton, it is said, to settle definitely some point in dispute concerning the new site for the foreign factories. The position is admirably chosen, and far preferable to the narrow spot at Honan, opposite, with its pestilential mud and filthy ditches. The new site lies along the river, above and beyond the walls of old Canton, having a clear water frontage of half a mile, looking out into the passage to Macoa, and isolated in the rear by a broad, deep moat, as wide as the Grand Canal of Venice. Substantial sea-walls of granite entirely surround the site, the ground is rapidly being cleared and leveled, and if proper engineering taste and skill be brought to bear in the arrangement of the houses and godowns, the place will be excellently well adapted both for business, security and defence. The American merchants, however, are not disposed to invest very largely in this new location, as they think that with so many new ports having been opened to commerce, the trade of Canton will not prevent the same margin as formerly, or justify a large outlay in the purchase of land and the erection of warehouses.

On a recent visit to Canton, under the guidance of the excellent clergyman of the English Mission, I was taken, among other remarkable places, to the Chinese prisons and courts of justice. The prisons cover large areas of ground, inclosed by stone walls, and the interior spaces divided into low, filthy dens, with heavy bamboo wickets, quite like cages for wild beasts. Hordes of the wildest looking demons were packed in these cages, so as with huge square frames of planks around their necks, so that they can neither lay or stand; others with their thumbs corded tightly together behind the back, their tails tied to their heels in such a position that the poor tortured wretches were forced to kneel on boards of blunted nails. Others, again, chained so tightly that wrists and ankles were eaten away by the rusty iron to the bare bone, men and women alike, while in the open court-yard were groups more of manacled creatures stretched half naked on the pavements, covered with vermin and devoured by disease. In one small pen I saw a cold woman of 80 years, who, with a troop of her relatives—some quite children, but all chained,—is the mother of the famous TAE-PAE-WANG, the successful leader of the rebels at Shanghai. In the Courts were three or four mandarins attended by scribes, who did their business with far greater dispatch and with less abuse, than ever did the Chief Justice JEFFRYS on the Bloody Assizes. From a crowd of pinioned prisoners one was dragged into the court-room at a time. A question would be put to him, sometimes two, but never more than three, when, if the reply was not satisfactory, which it never was apparently, a brawny brute, at a quiet motion from the Judge, would approach the culprit, and with a hard leather contrivance, similar to a small fire bellows, he would deal the most awful blows on the mouth and nose, until the bones were crushed or until the prisoner confessed. This instrument was very properly named in Celestial language—Jaw Crackers. The bamboo, likewise, was not forgotten, and by way, I suppose, of some variety to the jaw-breaking monotony, a prisoner would be bent back, neck and heels like an inverted bow, and whacked in the most cruel manner over knees and ankles, till fracture or confession took place, and not unfrequently both together. So soon as this Tartar justice had been administered, the wretches were merely labeled by a slip of bamboo and dragged from the chamber. I only saw one horrid looking object die under this torture, or rather just after he had been carried out in a basket and given his keeper the trouble of putting the kang yoke around his dying throat. All bore their inflictions without an audible murmur, and seemed to be insensible to suffering. Some, I was informed, who had resisted the persuasions of their judges, assisted by jaw-breakers and knee-cap crushers, were labeled for decapitation and borne away; but whether to the cages or the execution-ground, they evinced no sign of regret or anxiety.

The steamer *Saginaw* left here on the 12th instant in search of some piratical junks which have been commit ing depredations on foreign shipping in the vicinity of Ningpo. The steamer *Dacotah* arrived here on the 8th inst. with her boilers in a miserable condition. It seems that from some organic or chemical action of the tubes in connection with the iron of the boilers, great oxidization has taken place, and although the ship has only been under steam for about sixty days since she was built, the boilers are now reported to be entirely honeycombed, and from the rapidity with which the iron has been coroded, the *Dacotah* will very shortly, if she be not now, utterly useless as a war steamer, until she can be supplied with new boilers. Without steam and under canvas she goes to leeward like a crab, and since there are no means of building new boilers on this station, even were the Government so inclined; she will either have to remain here in port during her time of service, or else creep over to the San Francisco workshops. The flagship *Hartford* has been near Whampoa for the past fortnight practicing with her great guns, but is expected back to Hong Hong to-day. Lord ELGIN, in the *Feroze*, has just entered the harbor, having detained the mail steamer over a day to await his return from Canton. TAUE BLUE.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nos. 201, 157, 193, 209, 214, 215, 219, 196, 222, 223, 172, 224, 225, 227, 229, 230.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 445, 601, 759 added to-day Calendar. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 662, 594, 2 644, 646, 654, 656, 658, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 674, 304, 560, 560, 548, 356, 192.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Nos. 869, 1375, 1315, 1535, 1551, 1559, 156, 1307, 1567, 1571, 1573, 687, 1381, 1317, 971. *Part II.*—Nos 928, 1030, 1048, 1050, 1052, 254, 792, 18, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068.

COMMON PLEAS.—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Nos. 709, 425, 782, 542, 293, 495, 795 796, 3149, 724, 780, 301, 148, 366, 104. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday, 25th inst.

The Case of Billy Mulligan—A New Trial Ordered.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

The People vs. *Wm. Mulligan.*—All the facts of this case are familiar to the readers of the TIMES. The case was recently fully reported upon the argument of the appeal. The Court now readers the following opinion:

ALLEN, J.—The plaintiff in error was convicted of attempting to discharge a loaded pistol at one Oliver, with intent to kill him, and sentenced to the State Prison for four years, upon which conviction, error was brought to this Court.

Several questions arise upon exception to the rulings and decisions of the learned Judge, in the progress of the trial, which it will not be necessary to consider, if my brethren concur with me upon the main question presented by the record.

The prisoner was in a common gambling-house, of which Morrissey, one Dancy, and others, were proprietors, and while conversing peaceably with Dancy, was ordered out of the house by Morrissey. Not leaving in pursuance of the request, Morrissey procured the attendance of Oliver, who was one of the police officers of the City of New York, and requested him to remove the prisoner from the premises. The prisoner refused to, or did not leave at the request of the officer, and the latter advanced toward him with a view to eject him from the house. The evidence tended to show that the prisoner retreated as the officer advanced, and took from his pocket a loaded pistol and pointed it at the officer, using threatening language, indicating an intent to discharge it if the officer put his hand on him, or advanced toward him. The pistol was not cocked.

The prisoner was not in the act of committing an offence against the law, and was not liable to arrest by the officer, and there was no resistance to Oliver as an officer. While attempting to remove the prisoner from the house, Oliver was not in the line of his duty as a member of the police. The house was a public gaming house to which the prisoner had on other occasions resorted for play, and aside from the license implied from the character of the house, the actual permission before given to the prisoner to be and remain in the house was an invitation and express license to him to enter it at any and all times until the license should be revoked. He was not, therefore, a trespasser or guilty of a breach by entering the house at the time of the alleged assaut. But the license was revokable at the pleasure of the proprietors, and when revoked he could neither lawfully enter or remain upon the premises.

Notwithstanding the illegal and offensive character of the conduct of Morrissey and Dancy, the premises and the possession of the proprietors were under the protection of the law, and no one had the right to intrude upon them against the wishes of the owners. There is some evidence that the officer considered the business of the house, as well as the house itself, under the protection of the law, and the proprietors entitled to the aid of the Police force to preserve order in carrying on the business rather than in suppressing it, and thus effectually preventing breaches of the peace and violation of the law. It is proper to say that in the excess of zeal to protect the gambling-house and its business, Oliver acted without and against the orders of his superior, Capt. Dilks. Had he followed the instructions of Capt. Dilks, he would have kept outside of the line of the house.

Breaches of the peace resulted almost necessarily from the character of those who were drawn together by the attraction of the place, and the business of the house was a nursery not only for those offenses which come under the head of breaches of the peace, but for every vice and crime that infest the community, and why this police officer should have deemed it his duty so far to protect and encourage gambling, and a house for gambling, as to interfere with those who were not guilty of any offence, and were not committing a breach of the peace, merely because their presence was offensive to the keeper of the house, it is not easy to see. He was clearly using his office as a "stalking horse" for a public nuisance. The remark of the prisoner to the officer—"Don't you see that this is a gambling house—you had better attend to this than to arrest me," was very proper, and if the officer had heeded it, and the direction of Capt. Dilks, and merely done his duty no offence would have been committed by the prisoner, and this conviction would not have been had. Perhaps even the Metropolitan Police cannot suppress all the gaming-houses, but they are not bound to undertake their regulation and management. As there was no breach of the peace or other offence committed in the presence of the officer, he, as such, had no authority to interfere with or molest the prisoner, and the display of his "shield" and foil and to his powers. All the authority he had was as the servant of Morrissey, the proprietor of the house. As such he could have done, at his request, precisely what Morrissey himself could have done, that is, upon the refusal of the prisoner to leave the house upon being requested so to do, he could have removed him, using just that measure of force necessary to accomplish that purpose and no more. The prisoner could not have been indicted for resisting Oliver as an officer. (Reg. v. Bull 9 C. and P. 474.) The officer was not beyond his duty as such in attempting to remove the prisoner, and was not therefore, within the protection of the law as an officer. (Wheeler v. Whitney, 15, 293.) But as the servant of Morrissey, and acting for him, he had a right to remove the prisoner, and as no question arises upon any alleged resistance to a public officer in the discharge of his duty, so there is no question as to the degree of force used by the officer in the expulsion of the prisoner. The principal and only important question is upon the construction of the act under which the prisoner was convicted, and that question was directly presented at the request of the prisoner's counsel to the Court in charging the Jury that the pointing of an uncocked pistol or revolver at a person with intent to discharge the weapon, which instrument was loaded, and the Jury were charged in substance that it was for them to say, upon the evidence, whether the act was or was not an attempt to discharge the pistol.

The statute under which the prisoner was convicted declares that "every person who shall be convicted of shooting at another, or attempting to discharge any kind of fire-arms, &c., with the intent to kill, maim, &c., shall be punished, &c." (2 R. S. 665, 630.) And the question presented is, whether a conviction can be had for an attempt to discharge a pistol when the individual indicted has proceeded no further toward an actual discharge or shooting than to raise and point the pistol uncocked at the party threatened. There was no evidence of an attempt to cock the pistol, or to pull the trigger, and the Jury would have been warranted in finding that the prisoner merely raised the pistol and pointed it at the officer, making the qualified threat before stated. The instruction was properly asked for upon the evidence. The threat constituted no part of the attempt to discharge the pistol, and was only evidence of the intention of the prisoner. The statute contemplates not only that every person who shall shoot or attempt to shoot at another shall be punished in such case as therein prescribed, but it is that every person who shall shoot, or shall attempt to do so at any fire-arms, &c., shall be punished, &c., evidently indicating that the attempt the act prohibited to be the principal thing to be accomplished, a means to the end, and the pointing of a pistol uncocked is not an attempt to discharge it, punishable under the statute. Fire-arms are usually discharged by drawing a trigger, but they may be discharged in any way by which the powder can be ignited and made to explode, and the attempts to discharge may be as diversified as the means of discharge are various, but can only be by some act, which carried out and perfected, will result in a discharge.

The conviction must be reversed, and a new trial granted.

J. T. Brady, for plaintiff in error; Nelson J. Waterbury, District-Attorney, for People.

Liability of Express Companies—Duties of Common Carriers.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

George W. Williams vs. *Alexander Holland, Treasurer of the American Express Company.*—This was an appeal to the General Term from a judgment below in favor of the defendant. The following opinion fully explains the facts in the case:

DALY, P. J.—The defendants carried the box to the place of destination, and tendered it to the consignee, who refused to receive it. It was then safely stored by the defendants in premises in which they were accustomed to store merchandize, in the care of *good and responsible parties*; and while thus upon storage, the premises were broken into by robbers, and the box and its contents *feloniously taken*.

The consignee having refused to receive the box, the defendants discharged their contract as carriers by placing it upon storage, and the warehouseman became thereafter the bailee and agent of the plaintiff in respect to it. (Fisk vs. Newton, 1 Denio, 45; Reynder vs. Brown, 15 Johns., 207; Cairns vs. Robbins, 5 Mees. & Welsh, 258.) As the property was taken feloniously the warehouseman was not answerable for the loss. (Schmidt vs. Blood, 9 Wend., 268.) But it is claimed that the defendants are liable because they did not notify the plaintiff within a reasonable time of the refusal of the consignee that they had stored the box with a warehouseman. But it did not appear from anything in the case that the defendants knew who was the owner; and unless they did they could not be expected to notify him of what they had done; or if they did KNOW it may have been, for all that appears in the case, that he was only notified. The name of the owner was not inserted in the printed receipt given by the defendants. The space in which the consignee's name is usually inserted was left blank, and the address of the consignee or person to whom the box was to be delivered, was the only thing contained in the receipt to indicate to whom the property belonged. Under such circumstances, there could be no presumption that the defendants knew that the box belonged to the plaintiff, and that they failed to notify him.

If vested with the plaintiff to make out a case of negligence; and all that was necessary to show it was incumbent upon him to prove. He was himself examined as a witness, and if he had communicated his name and address to the defendants when the box was left with them for transportation, he could have proved it. He did not do so, and if any conclusion is to be drawn, it is that the defendants had no knowledge of the owner until after the box was feloniously taken from the warehouse. As the contents of the box were "a kit of articles or implements for gambling," these may have been very good reasons for concealing the name of the person in this State, to whom it belonged. (3 Rev. Stats., 927, 6, 5th ed.) It is sufficient in conclusion to say that the onus of showing that the box was lost by the defendants negligence was upon the plaintiff, and that he failed to sustain any thing of the kind.

The judgment should be affirmed.

H. A. Griswold for appellant; H. C. Van Vorst for respondent.

Verdict in favor of the Corporation.

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

John Kelly vs. *The Mayor of New-York.*—This action was brought to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract by the Corporation in January, 1858, in failing to make semi-monthly pay rolls upon a contract for cleaning the street in the Twenty-second and Twenty-second Wards. The amount claimed in the complaint was $5,000. The defendants justified the non payment on the ground that the plaintiff did not perform its contract. They also claimed that if he had performed it, it would have cost him fully the contract price, and therefore he was entitled to damages. The cause has been on trial for two days past. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

A. C. Lawrence, Jr., for the plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for the Corporation.

Court of Over and Terminer.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Judge LEONARD yesterday opened this peripatetic Court in the room of the Second part of the Common Pleas, which had been granted for that purpose by the courtesy of Judge Daly.

The District-Attorney moved on the case of Benjamin Lindesmith, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences. As Mr. Doyle, formerly of the District-Attorney's office, was acquainted with the circumstances of the case, he conducted the prosecution.

The prisoner sometime last Summer came here from Ohio, and represented himself to be a man of means, by various false pretences obtained goods from different persons, to the amount of about $5,000, and ordered them to be forwarded to Bladensburgh, Ohio, where he pretended to reside. When on their way to that place the goods having reached Mount Vernon, Ohio, their direction was changed, and so far as any one but James Benjamin Lindesmith knew, vanished away *into thin air*.

Jacob R. Snell testified that the prisoner came to his store and represented that he was worth $6,000, and specifying the nature of his property and the amount of his liabilities, and repeating again and again the statement that he was certainly worth $2,000, proceeded to purchase some $188 worth of goods, consisting of shirts, drawers, buttons, and other articles of dry goods. These things were sold, and credit for them given, on strength of the representations which the prisoner made. He also gave references to another firm, whose report of him was favorable to his honesty, but as to his means was not certain.

Washington Hawke next testified that he resided in Bladensburg, Ohio, and keeps a public house there. The prisoner came to him last Summer saying that he lived in Bedford, and wanted to hire a store-room in Bladensburgh. Witness let him a store, and he put his goods therein to, consisting of dry goods and groceries. They were rather old-fashioned and shop-worn and worth about $1,500. The prisoner said they had formerly belonged to himself and his partner, whom he had bought out. He subsequently boarded with the witness. He left at one time, and on his return, said he had been making some large purchases in New-York. Next day he went to Mount Vernon, about fourteen miles off and returned with two wagon-loads of goods. Witness told him that he didn't think he had made a good selection. There were too many of one kind of articles, and of too nice a quality to sell in that region. Prisoner replied that he got them very cheap, and thought he should be able to sell them so as to "make it pay." For some time quantities of goods continued to arrive.

Joseph C. Devin testified that he was a lawyer, from Mount Vernon, Ohio; last Summer he received from New-York a claim against the prisoner; he rode over to see the prisoner at Bladensburg, and had a talk with him there; witness stated the claim which he had, and asked the prisoner if he could give any security for it; prisoner replied that he could not; his store goods had been taken for the debt of another person for whom he had become bound; witness then read to him, one by one, from a paper sent by Mr. Howell, the different statements of his property which he had made to that gentleman; some of these statements he denied having made, others he confessed, but said they were not true, while others yet, he explained in various ways by enumerating different losses which he had sustained.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness, the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when, after the conclusion of the trial now on, the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—Lorenzo Stewart, John Renter, William Skinner.

For Felonious Assault—Carl Hockreitter.

Court of General Sessions.

FIGHTING AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, George Buckley, indicted for felonious assault, was put to the bar. No weapon had been used by the prisoner, who therefore pleaded guilty of a simple assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.

EMULATING PROCRASTINATION.

Michael Farrel, indicted for burglary, in entering the house of Mrs. Ella Hall, on the 21st of February last and stealing therefrom some lead pipe and a clock, was next tried. The arresting officer, Policeman O'Connor, found the prisoner in a house in Thirty-second-street, where also he found the stolen articles concealed in a bag. The connection of the prisoner, however, with either the burglary or larceny was not made out with sufficient clearness, and the Jury rendering a verdict of acquittal, he was discharged.

WANTED CLOTHES, AND STOLE THEM.

Margaret Smith, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing an amount of wearing apparel from Mrs. Anna Bishop, was next put on trial. The evidence was clear to the effect that some of the articles identified were found on the prisoner's person. But it was not clear that she had stolen $25 worth, however, and the jury gave a verdict of guilty of petty larceny. The prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for six months.

CONFOUNDED THE MEUM AND TUUM.

Margaret Williams, indicted for an offence similar to that of the last prisoner, was next brought out. The charge was, that the prisoner had mistaken a trunk of clothes, properly characterized by a *tuum* as sustaining a *meum* relation. She was more fortunate than her predecessor, and received an acquittal.

Jane Lester, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing $40, next brought to the bar, deemed discretion the better part of valor, and surrendered on a plea of an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court then adjourned at an early hour.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Thomas Halpin, James Parker, James Floor, Patrick Brady, John Gowan, John O'Neil.

For Bigamy—Margaret Grovier.

For Robbery—John Scully.

For Forgery—Honey-well Vincent.

For Burglary—John Kuhn, Patrick O'Connor.

For Larceny—Leander Knapp, Thomas Lawson, Patrick Barrett.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The Bank of North America vs. *Embury.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. vs. *The Board of Supervisors of New York.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

The People ex rel. James Savage vs. *the Board of Health.*—Application denied and writ quashed.

North vs. *Sargent et al.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered on payment of costs.

Taylor, Receiver, &c., vs. *Willis.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Andrews vs. *Murray and McKane.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

G. F. Read vs. *Otis P. Potter, et al.*—Motion granted with $10 costs, and ordered that it be referred to F. G. Young, Esq., to take proof of the damage sustained by defendants in consequence of a violation of the injunction.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 18.

$4,000 U. S. Cs, 1868	94½	200	N. Y. Central R.a10		78¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	93¾	10	do		78¾
6 00 0 do	94¾	1280	do		78¼
1,000 U. S. 5s 1865	90¾	200	do	s30	78
1,000 U. S. 5s,1874,Cou	85½	50	do	s30	78¼
1,000 Treasury Notes	103¾	170	do		78¼
10,000 Virginia State 6s	87	100	do		78¼
7,000 Virginia St. 6's	74	100	do	s10	78¼
1,000 do	75	270	do	b10	78¼
6,000 Missouri St. 6's	66½	200	Harlem R. Pref		38½
25 000 do	b30	66½	200	do	s10 38¾
2,000 Louisiana St. 6's	77¾	25	do		38¾
5,000 California St. 7's	87½	265	Hud. Riv. R.		44¾
10,000 R. St. 6s, 5m.	s50	74	100	do	s30 44¾
6 500 Ohio St. 6's 1860	97½	260	Reading R	b30	44½
2 000 Brook. City W. L.	100½	400	do		43¾
1 000 Erie R. 1 M. Bs	104¾	300	Mich. Con. R.		57¾
6 000 do	104	50	do	b30	57¾
3 000 Erie R. 2d M.	93 91	195	do		57¾
1,000 Erie R. 2d M. Bs	89½	200	do	s30	57
9 000 Harlem 1 M. Bs	94½	5	Mich So. & N.Ind.R		16¼
1 000 Harlem 2 M. Bs	90½	50	do		16¾
1 000 Harlem R. 3d M.	80	100	do	b30	16¾
1 000 Cl. Cen. R. Bs	99¾	200	Mich So. & N.I.C. Stk		37
5 000 La Cr. & M. L. R.	70	150	do	b30	37
5,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	75	100	do	s60	37¼
5,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	90	60	Panama Railroad		116
10,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	75	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s10	81
4 000 R. & St. J. R. R.	48	360	do	s10	81
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st M.	97½	350	do

day, with rather less firmness in Michigan Central and more in Galena and Chicago. Later in the day the share market left off very quiet, with no large orders of a speculative nature either way. There was a further improvement in Galena and Chicago, and a little firmer feeling in Illinois Central, as compared with the Second Board sales. The following are the latest figures:

Central	78¼	Mich. Southern	16½
Erie	32¾	Mich. Guaranteed	8½
Illinois Central	80¾	Harlem Prefeerrd	34½
Galena	71¾	Toledo	31¾
Rock Island	58	Hudson	41¾
Mich. Central	87¼	Reading	43¾
Panama	116	Missouris	66
Pacific	85	Tennessees	74¾

The mercantile and banking letters by the English mail, delivered this morning, indicate that no further advance in the price of Money in London is probable, and some authorities write that the Bank rate may drop back to 7 ₱ cent. if our Exchange should show even a slight improvement in favor of London, as the loss of Gold to the United States was the only pending fear in regard to the future of the Discount market.

A dispatch from Philadelphia announces that the Banks there have formally resumed specie payments in full. They have, in fact, been paying Specie for some time past.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Road, the second week of March, were as follows:

Second week, 1861	$23,985
Second week, 1860	19,300
Increase	$4,685

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, the second week of March, were as follows:

Second week, 1861	$19,889
Second week, 1860	19,169
Increase	$720

The business of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, for

February, 1861	$47,267 83
February, 1860	41,911 35
Increase	$5,356 48

In addition to the specie reported this morning, the *Arabia* brings the following from Havre:

B. Bereda & Co	$30,000
Schneharcot & Gebhard	50 000
Fehler & Co	20,100
Total	$100,100

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. March 15.	Loans. March 9.	Specie. March 15.	Specie. March 9.
Bk of New-York	4,672,711	4,671,843	1 307,662	1,46 ,587
Manhattan Co	5,062,848	5,469,401	1,409,874	1,170,167
Merchants' Bank	5,267 876	5,213,391	1,371,463	1,213,463
Mechanics' Bank	3,413,028	3,368,208	1,276,766	1,202,027
Union Bank	2,606,496	2,463,594	826,522	737,071
Bank of America	8,923,927	6,190,664	3,573,349	3,372,878
Phenix Bank	3,259,342	3,238,223	725,101	812,091
City Bank	2,255,962	2,152,104	776,574	769,813
Tradesmen's Bk	1,626,336	1,613,963	236,177	241,623
Fulton Bank	1,340,988	1,398,348	567,004	517,631
Chemical Bank	1,957,970	1,967,555	1,474,213	1,498,954
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,965 901	1,876,799	371,403	363,501
National Bank	2,272,087	2,226.797	371,313	434,905
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,442,946	1,504,211	469,633	42 ,727
Mech. & Trad. Bk	929,047	936,205	287,322	285,322
Greenwich Bank	637 589	648 106	161,768	120 816
Leather Man. Bk	1,772,325	1,765,235	374,971	394,235
Seventh Ward Bk	1,147,685	1,146,323	312,775	315,330
Bk. St. New-York	3,737,601	3,819,870	895 390	895,952
Am. Exchange Bk	7,112,228	7 219,679	2,164,484	1,824,416
Bk. of Commerce	13,056,558	12,798,550	2,590,849	2 471,109
Broadway Bank	4,221,596	4,404,942	2,183,463	2,029,840
Ocean Bank	1,595,3 8	1,621,335	263,640	262,438
Mercantile Bank	2,459,529	2,431,239	662,945	613,583
Pacific Bank	974,835	984,417	237,266	256,699
Bank of Republic	3,844 575	3,957,384	1,310,763	1,076,796
Chatham Bank	723,342	727,438	208,498	163,977
People's Bank	656,605	643,919	139,692	140,300
Bank of N. Am	1,700,658	1,674,737	330,447	315,433
Hanover Bank	1,491,549	1,431,938	322,138	297,077
Irving Bank	748,344	741,447	163,410	159,965
Metropolitan Bk	6,717 849	6,591,2 9	2,468,436	2,219,757
Citizens' Bank	743,396	725,458	190,847	171 992
Nassau Bank	1,688,782	1,713 137	357,096	399,012
Market Bank	1,569,005	1,562,951	256,833	314,752
St. Nicholas Bk	1,0 8,373	1,025,589	265,392	251,306
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,309,990	2,332 660	393,910	371,522
Corn Exch. Bank	1,575,539	1,582,292	372 074	335,994
Continental Bank	2,698 765	2,325 950	958,467	828,386
Bk. of Commw'lth	981.288	1,014,7 4	309 589	298,638
Oriental Bank	4e5,212	463 766	122 12	105 589
Marine Bank	917 771	910,580	177,384	158,988
Atlantic Bank	513,735	528 201	79,151	83 582
Imp. & Trad's Bk	2,444,472	2,421,816	400,208	401 756
Park Bank	4,626 217	4,788,855	1,846,7 3	1,529,568
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	752,527	750,871	155,971	186 075
Grocers' Bank	517,649	512,610	120,267	107 267
North River Bk	597,715	6 5,051	128,971	111,538
East River Bank	325,601	323 596	97,118	94,806
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	773,226	767 829	144,920	138,823
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	418 789	425,245	36,144	35 704
N.Y. Exch. Bank	323 713	319,028	24,523	24,582
Bull's Head Bank	477,152	468,964	57,054	60,522
N. Y County Bk	360,752	364,856	98,483	89,010
Total	122,609,925	122,715,894	36,319,676	33,89 ,75
Decrease	895.169	Increase	2,319,901	

Banks.	Circulation. March 15.	Circulation. March 9.	Deposits—Net. March 15.	Deposits—Net. March 9.
Bk of New-York	388,888	405,763	3 341,043	3,449,024
Manhattan Co	366,568	406,823	3,895,001	3,888,12
Merchants' Bank	179 936	176,451	3,738,502	3,561,525
Mechanics' Bank	240,110	238 852	2,800,719	2,672,323
Union Bank	209,850	199,498	2,5 1,591	2,327 415
Bk. of America	118,172	120 563	6,524,207	6,541,076
Phenix Bank	143,795	143,451	2,186,507	2,144 810
City Bank			1,893,065	1,810,231
Tradesmen's Bk	284 881	277,334	696 689	713 555
Fulton Bank	186,365	192,250	1,262,399	1,277,249
Chemical Bank	288 168	288 791	3,115,583	3,126,054
Merch. Exch. Bk	112,756	115,394	1,036,367	1,026 656
National Bank	143,922	153,038	1 176,117	1,187 034
Butch. & Drov. Bk	236,689	242 866	1,189,937	1,174,999
Mech. & Trad. Bk	160,028	161,147	759 022	771,818
Greenwich Bank	154,225	157,289	459,916	435,635
Leather Man. Bk	281,938	285,505	1,049,539	1,111 838
Seventh Ward Bk	187,935	194,669	693,675	706,727
Bk. St. New-York	212,969	227,358	2,474 395	2,330,262
Am. Exchange Bk	167 502	180,530	4,981,642	4,819,050
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,001,378	5,935,501
Broadway Bank	271,429	270,526	5 354,639	5,455,410
Ocean Bank	96,866	96,126	766,590	805,585
Mercantile Bank	26,729	26,329	2 937,925	1,947,238
Pacific Bank	137,717	138 363	781,953	799,129
Bk. of Republic	196 418	187 248	2,173,733	3,103 060
Chatham Bank	107,174	105,688	512 526	479,099
People's Bank	98 274	98,888	481,720	462 259
Bank of N. Am	76,444	74,814	1,054,115	983 827
Hanover Bank	73,384	74,800	753,928	736,949
Irving Bank	114,378	112 839	554,461	545,572
Metropolitan Bk	223,051	230,845	5 336,632	4,972,283
Citizens' Bank	155 814	152,103	611,765	582,067
Nassau Bank	128,187	127,0 3	1,048,872	1,097,706
Market Bank	203,647	203,480	929,991	948,489
St. Nicholas Bank	78 654	78,212	642 919	674,753
Shoe & Leath. Bk	275,226	277 403	1,145,788	1,189,372
Corn Exch. Bank	125,792	132,469	788,437	865,885
Continental Bank	186,782	186,975	1,560,909	1,514,573
Bk. of Commw'lth	240,052	215 660	794,864	746,990
Oriental Bank	102,262	101 087	360,049	339,582
Marine Bank	133,206	134 838	5-2,466	501,540
Atlantic Bank	85,275	87,251	227,027	231,069
Imp. & Trad's Bk	188,556	189,196	1,566,391	1,504,394
Park Bank	170,284	173,698	4,423,086	4,229 043
Mech. Bk'g Assn	88,141	87,977	432,483	462,911
Grocers' Bank	47 596	48,877	360 834	336 687
North River Bank	76 736	76,342	473,968	431,999
East River Bank	82,427	81 351	268,831	265,696
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	136,371	142,890	413 573	388,708
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	141,425	139,394	169,788	158,557
N. Y. Exch. Bk	72,407	76,483	262,871	254,970
Bull's Head Bank	111,662	113,823	434,212	416 588
N. Y County Bk	71,846	71,889	389,800	396,896
Total	5,305,347	5,355,738	90,559,779	88,711,448
Decrease	250,391	Increase	1,848,331	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 18, 1861—6 P. M.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87½; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@¼ ₱ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 18, 1861—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 31½ for Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is more active and is dearer; sales 3,500 bales, including 1,500 bales *in transitu*. We now quote Middling Upland, here, 12@12¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is moderately active to-day. Holders are very firm, and for low grades they claim higher prices. Shippers are not disposed to purchase very freely at prevailing rates. The reported sales reach 15 150 bbls., including superfine State at $5 16@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly $5 20@$5 30; Superfine Western at $5 10@$5 15, Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@$6 15; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65 ₱ bbl

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brs	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at buoyant prices; sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 40@$5 75 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in request at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, as shippers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales have been reported of 56,000 bushels, including Canada Club, part at $1 25; white Western, $1 40@$1 50; red Western, $1 31@$1 32, afloat and delivered, and lately at $1 31; amber Wisconsin, part at $1 20; Milwaukee Club, in store and delivered, at $1 22½@$1 24; Northwestern Club, at $1 20@$1 21; Chicago Spring, $1 17@$1 18; white Genesee, at $1 58; red Jersey, at $1 35, and white California, at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported of 58,000 bushels at 60c@61¾c. for new mixed Western, from railroad depôt and delivered; 66c.@68c. for old do. do. in store, and delivered; 60c.@65c. for poor damp to fair Yellow Southern, and 67c.@71c. for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at 63c.@65c. ₱ bushel; sales, 650 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 33½c.@34c.; Western, at 32½c.@33½c., and State at 34c.@34¼c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 750 bales North River, at 75c.@85c., ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales were made of 50 bales New, at 18c.@26c. ₱ lb.

METALS—The demand has been limited at old figures.

MOLASSES—Sales were made of 52 bbls. New-Orleans at 33c.; 86 hhds. Porto Rico at 32c. ₱ gallon, and 75 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on terms not ascertained.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, including Common at $1 20@$1 25 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been unaltered. Spirit's Turpentine has been in limited request at 35½c.@36¼c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The market has been generally inactive today, but prices of the principal kinds have been supported.

PROVISIONS—Pork was in demand, and sales were reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at $16 62½@$16 75 for Mess, and $12 62½@$13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon have been quiet. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c @10c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in very moderate request, at $10@$11 for extra Mess $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots, at 8c @10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 400 tcs., at $3 50@$3 74, chiefly at $3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair and the reported sales amounted to 900 hhds., including Cuba at 4½c.@5¾c.; and Porto Rico at 5¾c.@6¾c., with a small lot of Havana at 7c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls at 17½c.@17¾c., mainly within the range, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been light; rates have been depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s 3d.@3s. 4½d., ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 11 32d.@ ¾d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d @13d., ₱ bush. Resin, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d @13d., ₱ bushel. Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d., ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Cheese, 45s. Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Hamburg—Spirits Turpentine, at 5c. ₱ gallon.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch 20
Zaila	New-York	Kingston, Ja	Mch 20
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 23
Pike	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch 26
Arabia	New York	New-York	Mch 27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 3
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 10
New York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Ap'l 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 20

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 20
Nebraskan	Liverpool	Portland	Feb 20
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 20
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	Mch 20
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Mch 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Apl 6
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 18

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Niagara*, at Boston for Halifax and Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day (Tuesday,) at 1¼ P. M., and 6½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Boat mails *via* Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Boat mails *via* Steamboat	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 493 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GODEY FOR APRIL, 1861.

SPRING FASHIONS AGAIN!

GODEY, in his LADY'S BOOK, is again out with another of his magnificent and superbly-colored double mammoth fashion plates. These splendid engravings have increased the subscription to his book, even in these "piping times," to a most amazing extent; everybody is inquiring for it, and it is now the most salable book on the counters of the dealers. The plate in this number is even more superbly colored than any that have preceded it. The charming group of children, with the child in the nurse's arms, on the left of the picture, is worthy the pencil of any of our greatest painters. Here are also the true colors that will be worn by the ladies. One of the figures has on a wine colored dress—a color like the "mauve," entirely new. In addition to this is another

QUADRUPLE EXTENSION FASHION-PLATE,

Containing a large assortment of Spring Dresses. This has never before been given by any magazine.

Spring Bonnets and Head-dresses are also given; also a double plate, containing the new style embroidered Overlapping Collar and Cuff; Night dresses for ladies, and a large assortment of fancy and useful articles in the Work Department

THE PET DONKEY

Is the steel plate in this number, and as a picture and a specimen of engraving has never been equaled.

For sale by all the dealers.

IRVING'S WASHINGTON.

New Edition, 24 parts, 52 plates, 25 cents each.

CHAMBERS' PAPERS FOR THE PEOPLE,

48 parts, 25 cents each.

Part one of these works sent as samples, post-paid, on receipt of five three-cent stamps for each

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.

TO PUBLISHERS.

PREMIUM PLATES—Capital subjects for presentation or prize plates—almost new—by the first artists here and in England. The steels for sale or copies supplied to publishers at a low figure. Address "LINE AND STIPPLE," Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

JUST PUBLISHED—A POPULAR TREATISE ON STRICTURE AND DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, by H. J. PHILLIPS, Member of the College of Surgeons, London. Doctor of Medicine, University of St. Andrews Scotland, late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c. Published by P. C. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway. Mailed for ten three-cent stamps.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—WHO IS ACCURate in figures, and who writes a distinct, rapid hand. Address Box 1,524 Post office, stating salary expected, references, &c.

CLERK WANTED.—ONE OF BUSINESS EDUcation and experience, and who would be content with a small salary—say about $50 a month—will address M, Box No. 718 Post-office, with handwriting, name, reference, and salary.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, as gardener; one that understands taking care of horses; a German or Scotchman preferred. Apply at No. 111 Chambers st., up stairs.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A WIDOWer, with a small family, a lady of practical experience, as housekeeper. She will have a respectable home and few cares. Address A. B., Box No 743 Post-office.

FARM LABORER WANTED.—MUST BE A Protestant, sober, industrious and a single man who well understands farm work. Address EMPLOYER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a good plain cook; one who is a good washer and ironer, and can come well recommended. Apply at No 181 West 32d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE, IN A SMALL private family, to take the entire charge of an infant eight months old, and make herself otherwise useful; she will be expected to go into the country with the family during the Summer; none but a thoroughly competent person need apply; an English or American woman preferred; terms $7 per month. Address D., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE, CAPABLE OF taking care of a young baby and who is a good seamstress. Apply to No 23 West 41st st.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON A farm a short distance from this City. Call at No. 235 Greenwich st., (in clothing store) TUESDAY, 19th, from 12 A. M. to 4 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, 20th, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., has the pleasure to announce that she will open on THURSDAY next, March 21, an elegant assortment of Paris Spring and Summer millinery of the latest modes, selected expressly by her own agent in Paris, from the leading establishments, No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—MRS. WM. SIMMONS will open Paris Spring modes of Millinery, together with a large assortment of her own manufacture, March 21, at her show-rooms, No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c. TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering to their Retail Trade,

At very LOW PRICES, their

LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS,

Consisting, in part, of

BARNSLEY, SCOTCH and IRISH LINEN GOODS of every description.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS,

PLAID, STRIPED, and PLAIN JACONETS,

SWISS and MULL MUSLINS,

ORGANDIES and TARLETANS.

ALSO,

A full stock of

COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,

All of the best make.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

SPRING SHAWLS,

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,

LYONS BROCHES,

STELLAS,

EMBROIDERED NOUVEAUTE,

BAREGE ANGLAISE SHAWLS, GRENADINE SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

Including all the

LATEST NOVELTIES IN SPRING SHAWLS.

Also at Store Nos. 255, 257 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

RICHEST STOCK OF THE SEASON!

Medinas, Barège Anglaise Broché, Mesambiques, Grenadines, Challies, Poplins Soie, Gros Odjer Prints, Organdie Illumine; also a large assortment of

TRAVELING DRESS FABRICS,

and Low-Priced Dress Goods in great variety.

Also at Store Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BAREGE ROBES,

Five and Seven Flounces and Double Jupe.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at retail on

MONDAY,

Their entire stock of

BAREGE ROBES,

At the following low prices:

Barege Robes at $2, former price $4 50.

Barege Robes at $3, former price $7.

Barege Robes at $4, former price $8 to $10.

Barege Robes at $5, former price $10 to $12.

Barege Robes at $6, former price $13 to $15.

Barege Robes at $7, former price $16 to $17.

Barege Robes at $8, former price $18 to $20.

The above reduction is positive.

Canal st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY,

AT RETAIL,

Their entire

SPRING IMPORTATION

OF

FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,

VIZ:

SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,

BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.

These goods have been selected with great care for the City trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

RICH SILKS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

Just opened, an elegant assortment of

RICH DRESS SILKS,

Jaspe Plaid and Stripe, Droguet Magnifique, Grisailles, Broché Illumine, Pontille, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS

in great variety, including all the

LATEST SPRING STYLES.

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now on exhibition their

SPRING STOCK OF GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS,

AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259 AND 261 GRAND-ST.

NEW CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

RUGS, DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, &c., &c.

Including

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS' NEWEST PATTERNS,

TAPESTRIES, VELVETS and BRUSSELS,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

BEEKMAN & CO., No 473 Broadway.

Have just opened

5 CASES SPRING SILKS, 4s. 6d. per yard, worth 75 cts.

5 CASES FINE BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, 5s., very cheap.

3 CASES CHINA, RICH PATTERNS, 6s., great reduction.

5 CASES SPLENDID GRAY SILKS at $1, $1 25 per yard.

Also, a great variety of PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK SILKS AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 Broadway,

Will open on MONDAY, March 18,

800 English Thread Lace Collars, from 75c. to $2; 1,000 Maltese Lace Collars, from 2s. 6d. to 14s. Also, Medallion Lace Collars and Sets, in great variety.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

EARLY SPRING WRAPPERS,

Of various materials

and newest shapes,

now opened by

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS IN SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS CLOTHS, SHEETINGS, &c.

PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY,

Offer their entire Spring Importations at retail, of

JOHN BENNING'S

Very superior manufacture of ⅝ ¾ and ⅞ Double Damask Napkins, and

2¼, 3, 3¼, 4 and 5 yards long TABLE CLOTHS,

Of the finest quality.

At a large reduction from any previous prices.

Also, extra quality Linen Sheetings.

11-4 reduced from 8s. to 6s. per yard.

11-4 reduced from 9s. to 7s. 6d. per yard.

11-4 reduced from 11s. to 8s. 6d per yard.

12-4 reduced from 9s. to 7s. per yard.

12-4 reduced from 12s to 7s. 6d. per yard.

12-4 reduced from 14s. to 8s. per yard.

IMMENSE ADVANTAGES

TO BE GAINED BY PURCHASING

RICH LACES, and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,

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FEARFULLY REDUCED PRICES.

1,000 pieces Valenciennes LACES, from 1s. per yard and upwards. Just opened.

Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs, entirely new.

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BRODIE will make his great Spring opening on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at his Palace of Fashion, under the Fifth avenue Hotel corner of 23d st., and at his old celebrated stand, No 300 Canal-st. The richest display of Mantillas, in silk and fancy cloth, ever made in New-York.

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AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant English woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; no objection to assist in care of grown children; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing; can give City references. Call at No. 218 West 25th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; would assist in waiting or would wait on an invalid lady; has City reference; convenient to where she advertises from. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—A SITUATION wanted in a private family by a respectable young woman, as chamberm id and to assist in the washing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Has no objection to the country. Has over three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully competent at both, and is capable to wait on young ladies; the best of City reference given from where she has lived many years. Call at No. 120 East 28th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is willing to assist with the care of children; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a neat and tidy respectable young woman to do the chamber

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LA BAYADERE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—OWLEY; OR, THE ROYAL HIGHWAYMAN—MOTHER GOOSE—LAFITTE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GITANDELLI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Several important foreign appointments were yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation—among them those of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as Minister to London, WILLIAM L. DAYTON as Minister to France, GEORGE P. MARSH as Minister to Sardinia, JAMES WATSON WEBB as Minister to Constantinople, and WILLIAM S. THAYER as Consul General at Alexandria. It is understood that Mr. ADAMS has already signified his acceptance. The mission to France, it was expected, would be conferred upon Mr. FREMONT; but it being uncertain, under the present condition of that gentleman's private affairs, that he could remain abroad for four years, it was decided best to confer the mission upon some other person. Mr. CORWIN is rapidly recovering his health, and it is now considered certain that he will accept the Mexican Mission.

The proceedings of the Senate were rendered interesting yesterday, from the fact that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, for the first time, gave expression to his views of the condition of the country, and the results towards which we are tending. Mr. DOUGLAS'S resolution making inquiries relative to the forts and other Federal property in the seceded States was under consideration, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE took occasion to comment upon the Inaugural Address of President LINCOLN, and the general course of the Republicans. The Address he interpreted, in accordance with the ultra Southern view as meaning war; and in proof he cited the fact that the President is utterly indisposed to accept or acknowledge the fact that a division has taken place in the Union. He further commented upon the fact that in the proposition to evacuate Fort Sumpter, it was to be done, not as an act of conciliation and peace, but simply as a military necessity. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE also argued that the construction of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet left nothing to hope for peace. His opinion was that the Federal Government could not be perpetuated on the principles which brought the now dominant party into power. Mr. HALE followed in reply, and at the conclusion of his speech the Senate went into Executive session.

Advices from Texas, *viâ* New-Orleans, indicate that all the fortifications in the State, formerly in possession of the United States troops, are now probably in possession of the seceders. The Ringgold Barracks, at Brazos Santiago, were to be formally evacuated on the 20th, having virtually been surrendered already to the Texan Commissioners. The United States troops will soon leave the State entirely to its own resources for the defence of its frontiers.

To prevent misapprehension, it may be as well to state that the new Tariff act reported in the Congress of the C. S. A. did not become a law previous to the adjournment of that body, but is to come up again for discussion in May, when the Congress will again assemble. Meantime the old Tariff of 1857, which was temporarily adopted for the Provisional Government, will continue in force.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day, yesterday, was characterized by unusual spirit. The military parade was unusually fine; indeed, it was said to excel any previous demonstration. It was joyfully witnessed by crowds throughout the line of march—expectant crowds so often disappointed with the proverbial showers of St. Patrick's Day. The storm was fortunately deferred until evening. The celebration by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, at the Astor House, was unusually spirited and characterized by a strong Union sentiment. Interesting speeches were made by many gentlemen, including JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., and Mr. RUSSELL, the Crimean correspondent of the London *Times*.

The proceedings in the State Legislature, yesterday, were principally confined to local matters of little general public interest. In the Assembly, the bill for the better protection of strangers in this City and Brooklyn, and to incorporate the New-York Baggage and Passenger Express Company, was debated in Committee of the Whole, and recommitted with instructions to amend by making the bill a general act. The act making juries in criminal cases judges of the law and the fact was also considered and progress reported.

The Board of Aldermen held their regular meeting last evening. The greater part of the time was consumed in questions of order and appeals from the decision of the Chair. The printing of the Board was sought to be ventilated, as also the award of the street cleaning contract. During the session Alderman DAYTON was, after a prolonged discussion, declared in contempt for persistent violation of rules, but was finally purged by a vote of 13 to 3. The matter of the extension of Lexington-avenue from Sixty-sixth-street to Harlem River, although referred, is evidently a fixed fact. The Board of Councilmen also met, and after listening to the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

The escape of the prisoner Capt. LATHAM, of the slave bark *Cora*, from the custody of the United States Deputy Marshal, on Friday, was brought officially to the notice of the United States Circuit Court, by Judge ROOSEVELT, yesterday, and a verbal order was made to summon Capt. RYNDERS to give his account of the particulars of the escape. The Marshal appeared and related what he had learned of the matter upon his arrival from Washington on Saturday morning. He had no knowledge as to the whereabouts of the prisoner.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that BILLY MULLIGAN must have a new trial. The opinion is delivered by Justice ALLEN, Justices CLERKE and SUTHERLAND concurring. At General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge DALY has written a very interesting opinion in a case determining the liability of common carriers for not informing the consignor of articles in their custody for delivery, when such articles are refused by the consignee. In an action against the Board of Health the General Term of the Supreme Court have held that the Board has power to direct the removal of nuisances, and that the Court cannot interfere to obstruct their action. In the Oyer and Terminer the trial of BENJAMIN LINDENSMITH, for false pretences, was commenced, and is still on. The Court was held in the Second Part of the Common Pleas Room, which Judge BRADY kindly gave up for the purpose. In the General Sessions there were a few minor pleas and two trials for larceny. The Court adjourned early.

The Stock Market yesterday was tame on the speculative shares, while a fair business was done in Federal, State and Railway Bonds, at about Saturday's prices. Exchange on London advanced to 107 ¾ cent. The Bank return shows the heavy gain in Specie of $2,326,000.

Less activity was discernible in Breadstuffs, as buyers were reluctant to pay asking prices. Cotton was more sought after, and was a shade dearer. Sugars, Whisky, Pork, Lard, Hay, Tallow, and Rice were in demand. The sales of Coffee, Hops, Seeds, Hides, Metals, Oils, Molasses, and Naval Stores were light. Cassia was in good request. Other branches of trade presented no important changes.

Our Foreign Representatives.

We are beginning to witness substantial results of the new Administration in the elevation of our representation abroad. The President yesterday nominated for Foreign Ministers gentlemen of whom the country has reason to be proud, and who will not only discharge the duties of their posts with ability, but maintain and enhance the reputation of the country.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, who goes to England, is the third of his family who has represented the United States at the Court of St. James. He is an accomplished scholar, profoundly versed in law, political economy and diplomacy, and one of the clearest and most sagacious statesmen of the day. The earlier years of his life were spent abroad with his father, at the Courts where he was the American Ambassador, and it is only for the last ten or fifteen years that he has taken an active part in domestic politics. There is no man in the United States more conspicuously fitted for that highest of the diplomatic posts in the gift of the Government than he.

Mr. WM. L. DAYTON, the new Minister to France, is well known as one of our ablest, soundest and most judicious public men. He has filled many stations of importance, and always with distinguished ability and success. We trust that he will be able very speedily to repair to his post, for we learn that Mr. FAULKNER, the Minister bequeathed to us by the last Administration, is an open Secessionist and is seriously injuring the Government he claims to represent. No man could have been found better qualified to maintain the position and cause of the Union than Mr. DAYTON.

GEORGE P. MARSH, of Vermont, is to be the first American Minister at the Court of Sardinia. The choice, in our judgment, is especially fortunate. Mr. MARSH is not only a man of very wide and profound scholarship, but he is also a lawyer of very great ability, and one of the most skillful and successful diplomatists this country has ever sent abroad. In Turkey and in Greece, where he represented the United States for some years, he performed an immense amount of labor for which scarcely any other American could have been found who was competent, and with a degree of ability and success which commanded the warmest approval of the most competent English and French judges. His influence at the Court of VICTOR EMANUEL will be eminently conservative and judicious;—and he will reflect distinguished honor on the country he represents.

CASSIUS M. CLAY in Spain and THOMAS CORWIN in Mexico are both admirably qualified for the important duties that will devolve upon them. We are glad to learn that both have decided to accept. Mr. CORWIN'S position is one of special importance; he will have an opportunity to render the most distinguished service to the country. Gen. WEBB, who goes to Constantinople, abundantly merits this mark of distinction at the hands of the Republican Administration, and will perform with ability the duties of his post.

We can cordially congratulate the country on the character of the gentlemen by whom it will be represented at the most important courts of Europe.

A Protest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I protest against evacuating Fort Sumpter, because such withdrawal will degrade us in the eyes of the whole world. It will deaden all respect we have for our Government; it will put a premium on Rebellion; it will discourage our officers and soldiers from doing their duty; it will encourage other States to join those now in rebellion; it will weaken the Government; it will beget a spirit of anarchy among the people; it will give the opponents of the Administration strong grounds on which to go before the people in the coming election, on the score of cowardice and imbecility; it will destroy all regard for the Federal Union, as this act admits that the Union cannot protect its forts against the acts of rebels; it will give the compromisers, the concessionists and the *threateners* all the encouragement they want. I protest against this withdrawal as a full *and complete backing down from the Inaugural*, (which is but one week old,) wherein the President declared that "*The power confided to him will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government.*"

I protest against this withdrawal again as farther stultifying the Inaugural, inasmuch as such withdrawal allows the minority to rule the majority, which the Inaugural says leads to "anarchy and despotism," and that the rule of the minority is wholly inadmissible.

I protest against such withdrawal because it further stultifies the Inaugural wherein the President says (only one week since) that he considers the "Union unbroken," and that he will take care that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all of the States." Now if the Union is still unbroken, South Carolina is still in the Confederacy, and if so, to evacuate Sumpter, and allow an illegal combination of persons to occupy it, is to yield up "the property and places" of the Government, against which I protest.

A NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN.

We publish the above very cheerfully. It expresses, we do not doubt, the sentiments of a very large portion, not only of the Republicans, but of the people at large in the Northern States. It would certainly be a humiliating spectacle to see a fort belonging to the Federal Government surrendered, prematurely and without necessity, to men in rebellion against that Government and determined to overthrow its authority. No man who loves and honors the country, can look with complacency on such a degradation of its authority.

Nor is the President likely to inflict such a humiliation upon the country. He will not, in our opinion, depart a hair's-breadth from the pledges and declarations of the Inaugural upon this subject. We do not for a moment doubt that he will use all the force which the laws of the land place under his control, and resort to all the measures which those laws sanction, to hold Fort Sumpter, as well as every other fort still in possession of the General Government. We know that he has already called upon the proper Department and upon the Commanding General of the Army, for information as to the amount of force required to reinforce the fort; and we have not the slightest doubt that he will at once put that force in motion, provided he has enough at command, under the laws of the land, to accomplish that object.

Upon this point we think our correspondent may set his heart at rest. President LINCOLN has just as much objection to the surrender of Fort Sumpter as our "Ninth Ward Republican;" and we have not the slightest apprehension that he will do it. If the Seceders obtain possession of that fort, they must take it—either by active siege operations, or by the equally certain process of starvation.

We think it not improbable that the President may find himself unable, under existing laws, to command a force sufficient to reinforce Fort Sumpter, with either men or provisions, if he acts upon the opinions of the Military Generals to whom he is bound to defer. This may render it impossible to hold the fort permanently, but it does not compel its immediate surrender. If the Charlestonians attack it, every possible effort will undoubtedly be made to repel them—and we presume with success. If, on the other hand, they content themselves with cutting off supplies, they will probably be able to compel a surrender sooner or later. Against such contingencies it is not always possible to provide:—and the efforts of the last Administration to cripple the Government, and the refusal of Congress to pass laws to strengthen the hands of the Executive, may render it impossible for the President to do everything which both he and the country deem desirable.

Direct Trade of the South with Europe.

Mr. T. BUTLER KING left this port for Europe, in a recent steamer, to be immediately followed by WILLIAM L. YANCEY, P. A. ROST, and A. DUDLEY MANN, Commissioners, for the purpose of presenting the new Confederacy to the favorable consideration of the old world, and of opening the era of "direct trade with Europe," so long sighed for at the South. Mr. KING was long a prominent Whig politician in Georgia, and afterward Collector of the port of San Francisco. On leaving this office he turned a somerset into the Democratic ranks, and followed that party into secession. His most recent exploit was in connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is enough to say that he left each one of the specialties named with a greatly weakened reputation. His associates have been less conspicuous yl before the public, but they are all known to be first-class *dreamers* seeking to effect by some charm or incantation what elsewhere comes of hard work. That everything valuable costs in proportion, is a lesson our Southern brethren can never learn. Mr. A. DUDLEY MANN has been laboring, we know not how many years, to realize that philosopher's stone, to reach that perennial fountain of wealth and felicity—"direct trade." How eloquently has he painted the beauty of the *Sunny South*, its vast productiveness, and its spacious harbor of Norfolk, and how this should be the centre of the commercial system of the United States. But all this vast wealth the barbarous hordes at the North remorselessly devour, while the Lower Chesapeake is still the favorite haunt of the *canvas-back* as it was two hundred years ago, undisturbed by the busy life and hum of industry, that frightened it long ago from Northern waters.

We can equal none of these gentlemen in their peculiar eloquence, the flow of which is never checked by the limitations of experience, which has almost destroyed this faculty at the North. Every man can be eloquent when his fancies stand to him for sober realities. But we think we can state their case to the "nations of Europe" in one-half the space and time they can, and with their permission, we will proceed to execute this piece of gratuitous service.

Of Southern products, some $150,000,000 worth annually go directly to Europe. The proceeds of this return as directly to the *North*. The North are rich—the South poor. Hence the inference to the Southern mind is irresistible, that in some way or other they are humbugged out of a large portion of the annual profits of their industry. They cannot detect the manner, consequently they are determined to put a stop to the imposition by bringing *home* to their own ports the proceeds of their crops, and administering upon them themselves. The speech of the Commissioners to European nations, consequently, will be, "Open friendly relations with us, and we will purchase direct from you $150,000,000 worth of merchandise, which we now buy at the North."

This is a tempting offer. Suppose the proposition to be accepted. Let us see how far the Commissioners could carry out their part of the agreement.

The South produces one staple—Cotton. This, to them, is neither food, clothing, nor shelter. They raise some Indian corn, and make some bacon, but still import vast quantities of both from the Northwest, from which, the present year, they must almost entirely be supplied. *Food*, consequently, cannot be one of the articles of the "direct trade." Suppose the Cotton States to take $25,000,000 worth from other States, this debt must be paid in a manner most convenient to our creditors. The St. Louis and Cincinnati merchants will not take their money at Mobile or New-Orleans, but at New-York. The amount of such debts consequently must be deducted from the "direct trade." In the same way the South purchases very largely of the manufactures of the West—furniture, iron in all its forms, domestic and farming utensils, &c., &c. These, from the contiguity of the points of production and consumption; from the cheapness of transportation, and of the raw materials used, and from the faculty of the manufacturer to adapt them to the particular service required, cannot be had so cheaply, or of so good a quality, from any other quarter. The same is true of other articles for domestic use imported from the Eastern States—machinery of all kinds, hats, caps, boots, shoes, ready-made clothing, nails, glass, carriages, wooden-ware, &c., &c. These facts are nowhere more distinctly admitted than by the sensible men of the South, as will be seen by the following extract from the Augusta *Chronicle*, one of the ablest and most candid papers in the planting States:

"To the North we shall continue to look for our supplies of manufactured articles, because nowhere else can they be manufactured so cheaply. Commerce seeks the mart where it can buy cheapest and sell dearest, and takes no heed of prejudice or passion when its interest is at stake. *The expectation that Europe will supplant Northern manufactures in our markets is fallacious.* Contiguity alone gives the North an immense advantage over Europe, and the North has other advantages besides. Even now, many descriptions of Northern goods are exported to European countries, and compete with their own manufactures, even in their own markets. *We need not expect that direct trade and high duties will give the supremacy to European over Northern goods*, for high duties will fall equally on both; there can be no discrimination if amicable relations continue."

"Direct trade," then, must be reduced in volume just to the degree that the South can be better supplied from the North than other sources. From the former they must continue to import nine-tenths of what they consume. We have carefully read all their arguments on this subject, and we are yet to see the first article named which is to be imported from Europe, to supplant a similar one regularly received from the North. We challenge the Confederate Commissioners to name an exception. Are they farming utensils? France and England would be a queer place to go for such articles, in the excellence of which these countries are acknowledged to be fifty years behind ourselves. If they were equally skillful, everything in this country differs so much from theirs, that they could never meet our case. Boots and shoes can be had in the Northern States at one-third their cost in London or Paris. So with carriages of all kinds. One may go through the whole catalogue of Southern wants with the same answer.

Here is demonstration, not dreams, which, under all political conditions, leave "direct trade" just where it has been. The South do not import directly, because Europeans have nothing to offer that they want. A change of political relations is not followed by a change of material ones. Capital and labor are getting to be as abundant at the North as in Europe. We have a vastly greater degree of inventive skill. We have proximity to the consumer. We understand the country in which we live. We can give credit from a knowledge of the parties, which a foreigner cannot. We have raw material at the cheapest rate. We have food in sufficient abundance to supply the world. We shall continue to possess all these natural advantages. The South, in their purchases, will be guided by cheapness and fitness. They must preserve intact all the relations that have continued to mutual advantage since the formation of the Government, and all efforts at "direct trade," will be just as barren of results, as have been the Commercial Conventions which have been annually held at the South these twenty-five years, to secure the same object, of which Messrs. YANCEY and Company have been such shining lights.

But suppose the Northern States to be excluded from the Southern altogether? The foreigner would in vain essay to fill their place. The South would first commence the raising of their food, by withdrawing the necessary number of hands from the culture of cotton, reducing correspondingly the production. So with a great number of other articles of consumption. The European could not meet the wants of the planter, who would take another portion of his force from the field, and put the plane and chisel in their hands, instead of the plough and hoe. Cut off from the North, one-half of the Southern field hands now engaged in the production of cotton would have to be devoted to other pursuits, reducing in an equal degree the product of the staple, and our importations from abroad, which that goes to pay.

Such is the millenium of "Direct Trade" which the Southern Commissioners are sent abroad to inaugurate. They will reduce the consumption of Cotton, and at the same time our consumption of foreign merchandise in this country, just to the degree they are successful in accomplishing their mission. Cut off the North from the South, and the latter would, of necessity, have to become, in a great measure, self-supporting. To maintain the present production of Cotton, the past relations between the North and South must be continued intact. The Northern States alone can keep every negro South in the Cotton-field, and double the production of the article in five years, and increase the foreign trade of the country in like ratio.

It is important for foreigners to understand that the South consume only a small amount of European goods—probably not one dollar to five consumed at the North for the same population. In the Cotton States the blacks who compose more than one-half of the population use no foreign merchandise whatever. The poor (non-slaveholding) whites who compose three-fourths of the white population use only a very small quantity. The consumption of the wealthier classes is also very small compared with that of similar classes. Foreign merchandise is consumed almost entirely at the North. Our ability to import European luxuries depends very largely upon the amount of cotton produced, which measures the ability of the South to purchase from us. If we send one less package of goods, or barrel of flour South, we purchase one less package of merchandize from France and England. If foreigners would increase our commerce with them, they must leave free the internal trade of the country, upon which our foreign commerce depends, and quietly inform Messrs. YANCEY, KING & Co. that they had better return and patch up our domestic troubles, instead of seeking to aggravate them through foreign interference.

Billy Mulligan Loose.

We chronicled a few weeks ago the involuntary retirement to Sing Sing of a puissant knight of the revolver, who will doubtless be restored before many hours to that society which he had previously graced. Unfortunately Judge GOULD, who sent the redoubtable BILLY MULLIGAN to State Prison, in his zeal for purifying the immoral atmosphere of the Metropolitan Criminal Courts, lost sight of, or over-stepped some principles of law, which his usual perspicacity would have induced him to heed under different circumstances. At the General Term of the Supreme Court, to which the case had been taken on exceptions to the rulings of Judge GOULD, a decision was yesterday rendered, granting the motion of the prisoner's counsel for a new trial.

Though it is understood that the District-Attorney will not acquiesce to this decision, until it shall have been sanctioned by the Court of Appeals,—whither the case will doubtless be taken,—the immediate result will be the liberation of the subject of dispute from confinement. Of course, the order granting a new trial, puts the prisoner in the position of any man charged with crime, whom the law presumes to be innocent. He must be brought down from Sing Sing, and as he is able to furnish any amount of bail that can be legally required, he may reasonably be expected to be seen disporting himself on Broadway the first fine afternoon, with all his old-time elegances, saving and except that hirsute appendage, the removal of which by his late keepers, from his upper lip, is reported to have seriously lessened the rigidity of that facial feature.

Should the Court of Appeals sustain the decision just made, and the ultimate result of a new trial prove favorable to the hero, we may reasonably expect a new impetus to be given to that forcible style of argument which he is wont to adopt in convincing those who differ from his views. Until, however, the result proves such apprehensions well founded, we shall continue to hope that the legal tribunals will finally declare anew, and in a form not liable to technical objection, that difference of opinion between two individuals shall furnish no sufficient excuse for one of the wranglers to draw his pistol on the other.

SECESSION AND THE PEOPLE.—The Convention of Louisiana has decided *not* to submit the Constitution of the new Confederacy to the vote of the people. This refusal is in spite of the request of the Legislature that it might be submitted. In the Alabama Convention the same subject is warmly discussed, and it seems probable that the same result will be reached.

Notwithstanding the apparent unanimity of the South in favor of secession, the leaders of the movement have an invincible repugnance to submit the question to the popular vote. In every case where the State has seceded, they have refused to do so;—the action has been decided by the Convention. And in every State where the question has been submitted to the popular vote, secession has been *voted down*. This is a fact entitled to weight in considering the condition of affairs at the South.

It is clear, moreover, that herein lies a very great danger for the new Confederacy. There is evidently a portion of the people in nearly every Southern State who are opposed to secession, but who are not allowed to express their sentiments on the subject. *Sooner or later these people will be heard.* In Northern Alabama some of them are already prepared to resist the secession coercion by force; and in Louisiana there will be the deepest indignation at this disregard of the popular will.

Sooner or later, if the action of the Federal Government is judicious, we shall see in each of these Southern States a strong and growing Union Party; and with proper care and support it will become the dominant party in half the Gulf States long before Mr. LINCOLN'S term expires.

Senator Douglas.

From the Boston Courier.

Mr. DOUGLAS proved himself a match for Senator WILSON of Massachusetts, HALE of New-Hampshire, and FESSENDEN of Maine, in the debate of last Friday. It is evident, from the tone of the debate, that the three Republican Senators went to the Capitol *with the fixed purpose of exterminating the giant; but they, it would seem, were not equal to the work which they had undertaken to do.*

The *Courier* never was more mistaken. It was perfectly evident to every one present at the debate on Friday, that the Republicans did not intend to reply to Mr. DOUGLAS at all. Their policy, as Mr. D. himself alleged, was that of *silence:* and it was not until they saw that it would not do to leave his speech wholly unanswered that Mr. WILSON rose to reply.

Mr. FESSENDEN was dragged into the debate by Mr. DOUGLAS' very gross and wholly unaccountable personal assault. Mr. D. evidently forgot himself entirely, and most unwisely yielded to a momentary passion when he pronounced Mr. F.'s statement false. Every person present was surprised at his inexplicable coarseness and violence, and at the pertinacity with which he persisted in it. It proved to be a very great mistake, for he certainly sustained a very severe scourging at the hands of Mr. FESSENDEN.

ESCAPE OF CAPT. LATHAM.—Marshal RYNDERS made a verbal explanation yesterday concerning the escape of the slave-trader LATHAM from custody. One of his deputies took LATHAM out "in violation of orders,"—and for the sum of $25, if his own statement is to be credited. A *clerk* of the District Attorney gave the order. Both these distinguished officials throw all the blame upon their subordinates, as a matter of course. But they can hardly suppose that this relieves them in the slightest degree from their responsibility.

We trust the President will fill both these offices as speedily as possible,—but not before he has been able *to find first-rate men for them.* We want no questionable persons in either of these places. No man should be Marshal who is even suspected of being accessible to any influences that would swerve him from the strict line of his duty,—nor should any man be made District-Attorney whose professional ability and personal fidelity have not been fully and abundantly vindicated by his past career.

These offices, which are among the most responsible and honorable in the gift of the Executive, have been degraded to the last degree during the past few years. They must now be raised in the public estimation, as well as in actual efficiency, by the appointment of none but the very best men to fill them.

A Mission by Climate.

In the latter half of the second column of the Mobile *Advertiser*, of March 9, may be found a sermon on the text of "Our Cotton Supremacy," beginning with the following wild rush of eloquence:

"Our country commands those grandest elements of empire, power at home and necessary respect abroad, and holds them by the inalienable tenure of Divine right; for Providence has given us the climate and other natural conditions of our mission among nations—and has also made us as it were a chosen people, to stand among the other people of the enlightened world the sole demonstrators of the policy, humanity and Christianity of the system of subordination to which the sons of Ham were foreordained; the only solvers of that gordian knot, that stubborn problem of enlightenment—the conflict of capital and labor, which ever stands an indomitable giant in the path of the perpetuity of Powers, and the happiness and progress of their people."

Precisely. And now let us see! The grandest elements of empire, power, and all that, are granted, you say, especially by Providence in the grand motive form of climate. A sweet climate you have, oh cotton cotemporaries—a climate bravely adapted to develop still further, in a few generations, a race which will compete with those of Northern climes in all those manifestations of intellect and industry which constitute the world-wide civilization of the age. Your artists, you know, and your inventors—and the inventor is the true leader of progress—are all native born—all blood creoles, every mother's son of them. Who ever heard of a Yankee editing a Southern paper, or penning a cottonade article? You never did, we're certain. Fate has, indeed, blessed you in that climate, and we are glad to see that you are so thankful for it. It is only a due sense of your unworthiness to enjoy the whole of so vast a blessing which induces you to abscond from it, hot-foot, bag and baggage, so soon as Summer comes on—isn't it? It is altogether too delicious to endure that climate which you poetically term "one of the conditions of a mission among nations," and so you are contented with only half a mission, being quite willing, we believe, to spend six months at a Northern or Virginian watering-place—when you can afford it.

It was—considering what an immense blessing in disguise your climate is—it was very unjust and ungrateful to Providence for one of your own postesses to sing of it as she did—"Oh! Southern Summer, false and fair"—illustrating the lyric with a yellow-fever death. However, we may be wrong, after all. Perhaps the Ordinance of Secession had a secret accompaniment to the effect that hereafter there shall be no more yellow fever and no hot weather until the first frost! In fact, that must be the case, for nothing short of some such extraordinary change could ever guarantee so stupendous a burst of pride and eloquence on the strength of your climate.

And let no one object that this is something miraculous and impossible. For in the very same article the *Advertiser* suggests that in future the cotton raised on Southern plantations be spun and manufactured on the estates where it is grown! On the spot, and "by the superannuated and young negroes." There, if the Secessionists have not somewhere a special and private miracle-mill for performing what have hitherto been called impossibilities, we are mistaken. People who begin to boast of the peculiar blessing of a Yellow-Jack climate, and who calmly propose to have the most difficult manufactures, and such as require the best workmen of the North, performed by negoes, and the superannuated at that, must have a bank of marvels to draw from, of which common science is ignorant. In fact, the whole secession movement in every detail seems founded on some such latent and sublime faith.

ARRIVAL OF BILLY MULLIGAN.—BILLY MULLIGAN, in company with his wife, arrived in this City last night, in charge of an officer. He was taken out of Sing Sing on a writ of error, and a new trial granted him.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

FRENCH EXACTIONS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Origin of the Demands at San Blas and Mazatlan---Official Documents.

The following correspondance, which we translate from the *Opinion de Sinaloa*, will explain the origin of the demands which, according to the information we published a few days since, have been pushed to the extreme of a blockade of the Mexican ports of San Blas and Mazatlan by the French Naval force on that coast.

From these documents it would appear that France was disposed to entirely ignore the existence of any Central Government in Mexico; and where she has any claim, whether originating with the forces of the Government or of those who were seeking to overthrow it, to seize the first available property and exact reparation from the nearest local official, without going through even the formality of applying for redress to the General Government.

While this course is contrary to all the principles which have heretofore regulated international intercourse, and establishes a very dangerous precedent, it is also calculated to retard the restoration and maintenance of tranquility in Mexico, and will seriously affect those relations of friendship and good will which are so necessary for the development of commercial intercourse between the two countries.

It is to be hoped that the French Government, on learning of the triumph of the Constitutional cause by the occupation of the Capital, and the restoration of the country to tranquillity, will be disposed to refer all reclamations to the central authorities of the Republic, and not, by pressing arbitrary demands upon merely local officials, degrade in the eyes of its own citizens, and weaken the authority of the supreme powers of the nation, upon whom, in any event, all demands must ultimately fall.

Following is the communication from the commander of the naval force of Sinaloa to the Governor of the State, announcing the seizure of the Mexican war schooner *Reforma* by the commander of the French corvette *Sirieuse*:

[*Translation.*]

CONSTITUTIONAL NAVAL FORCE OF SINALOA.

On the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock in the night, I anchored in this Bay, to the south and two miles from the anchorage ground, and at the break of day discovered two vessels of war at anchor, which on displaying their flags proved to be an English steamer and a French corvette of the line. On the 11th I made every exertion to communicate with the shore, which I finally did at Santa Cruz, having procured to come on board various of the residents, who offered to give me to-day all the information which I required, and who manifested themselves friends and desirous to serve our cause.

On the morning of the 12th, which is to-day, the French corvette *Sirieuse* made sail, and came towards me, sending a boat on board, the officer in which informed me that he was instructed by the Captain to beg me to come on board his vessel, because he had to treat of business of mutual interest. I immediately ordered a boat to be lowered, and passed on board the corvette, where the Captain presented to me a note, the original of which I inclose herewith, together with my reply.

I represented to him that I had no instructions to act in a business of this kind, which pertained solely to the General Government of the nation; that my commission was limited solely to the guarding of this Bay and its coast; that I could neither do anything nor offer anything in the matter; but finally, to avoid further outrage, I proposed to address myself to the Governor of the State of Sinaloa whose commission I held, that he might give me instructions, or make such disposition as he might deem convenient. He agreed that I should dispatch one of the vessels, and that this should be the *Ipala*, but informed me that I must remain under his batteries until the Government of Sinaloa should definitively decide with reference to this reclamation; after which, if it was not favorable, he would proceed with his corvette to blockade Mazatlan, until he should obtain the entire reparation which he asked.

Desirous to shield the State and the cause from greater evils which might be originated in a compromise of the interests of the nation, I have believed it desirable to dispatch, as I now do, the war schooner *Ipala* with the present communication, to the end that the Governor of the State may take such decision as to him may seem most proper, in the intelligence that I will comply faithfully with whatever orders with reference to this business he may transmit to me.

All of which I have the honor of communicating to you, that you may be pleased to bring the same to the knowledge of His Excellency the Governor, for his resolution. God and Liberty.

J. AUGUSTIN MARIN.

BAY OF THE PORT OF SAN BLAS, Dec. 12, 1860.

To the Secretary of the Government of the State of Mazatlan.

NOTE CONTAINING THE DEMANDS OF THE COMMANDER OF THE SERIEUSE.

SEÑOR CAPITAN: The Government of the Emperor exacts a reparation for the bad treatment which has been experienced by the Señor Agente, Vice-Consul of France in Tepic.

The reparations which it exacts are:

A salute of twenty-one guns for the French flag.

A sum of money of at least $10,000.

And further, that the Government shall engage to make every exertion in its power for the arrest of ROJAS and his accomplices, and their punishment with three years of imprisonment.

I shall hold the schooner *Reforma* as a hostage prize in San Blas, until the Government shall have made the reparations asked for.

A. JEVIN,
Captain in the Navy,
Commander of the corvette *Sirieuse.*

REPLY OF THE COMMANDER OF THE "REFORMA."

MEXICAN WAR SCHOONER "REFORMA."
BAY OF SAN BLAS, Dec. 12, 1860.

Señor Captain of the French Corvette Sirieuse:

I received on board your vessel, to-day, a communication which, without date, was delivered to me by you in person, and in which you inform me that your Government exacts a reparation for the bad treatment which has been experienced by the Señor AGENTE, Vice-Consul of France, in Tepic, which reparations shall be—a salute to your flag, a sum of at least ten thousand dollars; and further, that my Government shall compromise itself to use its utmost efforts that ROJAS and his accomplices be punished with three years' imprisonment, and declaring to me that you will hold as a hostage prize the Mexican war schooner *Reforma*, with my person, until my Government shall have made the reparations which in the name of your Government you require.

I manifested verbally to you, and now do so officially by the present communication, that I have no instructions whatever, nor faculties to treat of national affairs which belong only to the Supreme Government of the nation to decide, according to the common covenants of friendly nations, and that for this reason I can do nothing in the premises.

But as at your declaration that myself and the vessel under my command were your hostage prize, and consequently by this violent means embarrassing the action of the Constitutional Government, and thus retarding, without doubt, the entire pacification of our struggling Republic, I repeat that the responsibility of this situation, and its consequences, will rest upon those by whom it is caused.

For the reasons I have set forth it is very clear, Señor Captain, that as there exists in the Port of Vera Cruz the Constitutional Government established and sustained by the people who compose the Mexican Republic, it is before that that should be made all classes of reclamations, and of it should be asked all the reparations which those who make them believe to be founded in justice, and not of a subaltern officer of that Government, who neither has the powers to arrange affairs of this character, nor any knowledge of that which you reclaim in the name of the Government of your Emperor.

Wherefore, only by reason of force, and to not compromise the good relations which have existed between my country and yours, I accept the position in which you put me, meanwhile that the Governor of the State shall decide with reference to this business, to whom I have given information with your original letter and copy of this reply.

J. AGUSTIN MARIN.

PROTEST OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SINALOA.

It having arrived at the knowledge of this Government by the official note that the Commander of the National Naval force of the State of Sinaloa, directed from the port of San Blas, under date of the 12th of the present month, that the Captain of the French corvette-of-war *Sirieuse*, Mr. A. JEVIN, had seized the schooner *Reforma*, declaring it a *hostage prize*, to be held until there should be paid to him $10,000 for the violence that Gen. CORONADO and ANTONIO ROJAS committed towards the person of the Señor Vice-Consul of France, exacting previously a national salute to the French flag; the Government of Sinaloa, fully persuaded that Capt. JEVIN, in place of presenting his reclamations in the legal and decorous manner demanded by the dignity of the French nation, and the justice by which the Mexican nation has always desired to be guided, has incurred a double violation of that in which his own complaint is founded, violating the principles established by international rights, and outraging the flag of a friendly nation, which, if it unfortunately has to lament the disorders consequent upon the state of revolution through which it is passing, never can be accused of having approved any outrage committed by its citizens against the sons of a foreign Power; wherefore,

It solemnly protests against the proceedings of Capt. JEVIN. It will never consent that the National schooner *Reforma* be declared a *hostage prize*, and it will not enter into nor exchange any species of convention until the outrage inflicted upon the National flag shall be duly repaired.

It protests that it will exact, at its due time, from the said Capt. JEVIN, indemnification for all the losses and prejudices that may be reported from the Public Treasury, whether in the increased expenses which may be incurred in the arrangement of this business, or whether in the abandonment which, in consequence

of this proceeding, it has had to make of the port of San Blas.

It protests for all that its citizens may suffer in this port, or in whatever other of the Pacific coast, whose security is confided to the squadron of the State, and it declares that it will not be responsible for the acts that may be committed against French subjects in those cases in which it shall not be possible to restrain the indignation of a people who have become tired of the oppressions and outrages against their flag committed by foreign vessels, which abusing the debility of the national marine, scandalously trample under foot all international rights

A certified copy of this protest will be remitted to the Captain of the French Corvette, Mr JEVIN the original remaining deposited in the archives of this Government. PLACIDO VEGA.

A. ANGULO, Secretary.

PORT OF MAZATLAN, Dec. 18, 1860.

To the Captain of the French war corvette, *Sericuse*, Mr. A. JEVIN, in the waters of San Blas.

LATEST MEXICAN NEWS.

THE FLIGHT OF MIRAMON—DIFFICULTY WITH THE FRENCH MINISTER—THE ELECTION.

The steamship *Tennessee*, which arrived at New-Orleans on March 10 from Vera Cruz, brings dates from Mexico to Feb. 26. We glean the following items of interest from the *Extraordinary* of that date:

"The flight of MIRAMON from the Republic has given rise to manifestations of considerable ill-feeling on the part of Capt. LE ROY, of the French navy, and the French Consul at Vera Cruz, who stand accused before the public of having connived at the escape of this notorious criminal. When it was supposed that MIRAMON was on board the ship of Capt. LE ROY, Capt ALDHAM, of H B. M. navy, addressed a note to that gentleman, inquiring if MIRAMON were on board, and at the same time calling the attention of Capt. LE ROY to the fact that MIRAMON was a criminal before the world for his violations of the laws of nations. Capt. LE ROY evaded a direct answer, and a second letter from Capt. ALDHAM was the result. Capt LE ROY again evaded the question, and has thus confirmed the supposition that MIRAMON was on board his vessel at the time the first letter from Capt. ALDHAM was received. The captain of the port of Vera Cruz, in an official report, stated that MIRAMON left Vera Cruz in company with the French Consul and Capt LE ROY, he (MIRAMON) being dressed as a French officer. This statement has been declared an unqualified falsehood by M. DOAZAN, the French Consul. The giving the lie thus directly to the captain of the port, forced that gentleman to call M. DOAZAN to task, and a series of letters have been exchanged, without clearing up the doubts of the public as to how MIRAMON was spirited away from Vera Cruz.

The Government has had a controversy with M. de SALIGNY, the French Minister. This gentleman, who has not yet presented his credentials to the Government, has claimed the right of protection over the Society of Sisters of Charity, and has protested against the interference with their properties. The Government, on its part, has published a decree ignoring the existence of any society or institution of the kind that claims the protection of a Foreign Government, and that is not subject to the laws of Mexico. The dispute between the Government and the French Minister on this subject still continues, and there are reports that this gentleman will return to France in consequence of the unwillingness of the Government to yield to his demands.

On the 16th, Mr. MATHER, H. B. M *Chargé d'Affaires*, and Capt. ALDHAM, senior officer of the British naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico, with two of his officers, arrived in this Capital. Since that date, the difficulties between the English and Mexican Governments, growing out of the infringements of the rights of British subjects resident in Mexico, by officers of the Constitutional Army, have been satisfactorily settled, and to-day a formal recognition of the Mexican Government by Her Majesty's representative takes place.

The Governor of the State of Queretaro has given a circular to the Governors of the other States, urging the adoption of a policy on the part of the States against the Central Government of the Federation. This circular proposes the surrender to the State Governments of the entire control of the wild lands of the nation, the disposal of the confiscated properties of the clergy, the collection and disposal of the national revenues, and, in fact, of everything which by law and right belongs exclusively to the General Government. This scheme cannot be tolerated by foreign Governments, who have too many reasons for protesting against the extinction of Mexican nationality in this manner.

The contest for the Presidency has been sharp throughout the Republic. Of the three principal candidates—Srs. JUAREZ, LERDO and ORTEGA—the first has a decided advantage over either of his adversaries, but as yet not an absolute majority of the votes cast.

The *Tennessee* left the following ships-of-war at Sacrificios:

United States steam frigate *Macedonian*, British steamer *Valorous*, French steamer *L'Eclaire*, French brig *Mercure*, Spanish frigate *Francisco de Assis*, and the Spanish brig *Pelayo*.

By this arrival we have the sad intelligence of the assassination, by highwaymen, on the road between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, of a young American, Mr. OGDEN YORKE, son of Mr. EDWARD YORKE, formerly of this city, who was at the time on his return home to the United States. We give the facts in the words of a fellow passenger, who was an eye-witness of the dreadful tragedy:

We left the City of Mexico the morning of the 3d inst., and Puebla on the 4th. On the afternoon of the latter day, when about twelve miles from Perote, near the hacienda San Antonio, we were suddenly attacked by a party of five robbers on horseback, in the dress of Mexican soldiers. They stopped the diligence and ordered us all to get out. Our party then consisted of Mr. OGDEN YORKE, Mr. SEYES, Col. CHRISTO, Mr. HERTRICH, wife and four children, and a Mexican gentleman, from Jalapa.

Mr. YORKE was seated near the door of the diligence and the first to get out. As he did so we requested him to put his revolver in his pocket. He did so. But, at the moment he opened the door, one of the robbers struck him over the back with a sword. Mr. YORKE then drew his revolver and fired, but missed. He was more fortunate the second time, the shot took effect and one of the robbers fell dead. He had now, however, expended all his shot and was left helpless in the hands of the highwaymen, who fell upon him and cut him to pieces in the most frightful manner.

They then turned upon the other passengers, all of whom were brutally treated. Col. CHRISTO received a shot in his neck and a sabre cut on his head. Attempts were made, even, upon the lives of the women and children. They finally left us, however, but not until they had taken from us all we had, and compelled us to prostrate ourselves, with our faces to the earth, on the wet sand, where we spent an hour in dreadful anxiety.

The body of Mr. YORKE we took with us, in the diligence to Perote, where it was delivered over to the authorities. It was then put into a coffin and deposited in the church to await the disposition of his relatives, a portion of whom have been, the last year, with him in Mexico.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso*, recording this fearful tragedy, says the same party had previously been attacked and robbed by a party of Indians near Ayotla.

The same paper calls loudly upon the Government to take some efficient step towards putting a stop to these depredations upon travelers.

THE ESCAPE OF CAPT. LATHAM.

Statement of Marshal Rynders Before the Circuit Court.

The escape of Capt. LATHAM, of the slave-bark *Cora*, from the custody of the United States Deputy-Marshal, was yesterday the theme of general conversation. The only official information yet made public upon the subject, came out yesterday forenoon in the proceedings of the United States Circuit Court. Upon the opening of the Court, United States District-Attorney ROOSEVELT asked the Court to grant a verbal order that the Marshal should come before the Court and make a statement, as one of its officers, of the particulars of the escape of Capt. LATHAM, who had been committed upon a Bench warrant issued out of this Court. In a few moments the Crier brought in the Marshal, who made the following statement: He said that, before leaving for Washington, he gave express orders that none of the prisoners should be taken out of jail on any pretext whatever; and that Capt. LATHAM, particularly, should not be taken out, unless by an order of the District-Attorney, which he knew from experience would not be granted. On his return, Saturday morning, he was informed of the escape of LATHAM from the custody of JOHN CULLIGAN, one of his Deputies. He immediately telegraphed to his Deputy, Mr. THOMPSON, who was then in Washington, directing him to offer a reward of $200 for his arrest, as he suspected the fugitive would go South. The Marshal dismissed CULLIGAN from his office. In excuse for his conduct, CULLIGAN told him (RYNDERS) that "some persons" applied to him saying that LATHAM needed shirts and clothing, and promised him $25 for his trouble if he would get an order to take LATHAM to BROOKS' store in Broadway. CULLIGAN applied to Mr. LOTT, the Clerk in the Marshal's Office, to write an order on Mr. MCLEOD, Keeper of Eldridge-street Jail, to take him out. LOTT wrote the order, and with it CULLIGAN went to the jail, and, on presenting it to MCLEOD, Capt. LATHAM was permitted to go with him. All this was entirely contrary to the Marshal's orders. CULLIGAN then took the Captain to the store corner of Grand-street and Broadway, and upon his arrival "some persons," before referred to, told Capt. L. that he might select a suit of clothes for himself, and while he was doing so, at a moment when the attention of the Deputy was diverted, he escaped from the store to a carriage, in which he was driven off. Subsequently CULLIGAN obtained the assistance of a police-officer, and walked up and down Broadway in search of the missing Captain.

Capt. RYNDERS stated that previously, at various times, applications had been made to him for permission to have the prisoner taken to the Brooklyn Jail, on the ground that Eldridge-street was too full, which he refused. He had no clue as to the whereabouts of the prisoner.

Capt. RYNDERS says he is making an investigation of all the facts, and will publish his version of the affair to-morrow. Mr. LOTT, the Marshal's clerk, also promises a statement of the manner in which the "order" was obtained from him.

A CONVICT ESCAPED FROM SING SING.—A convict made his escape from Sing Sing yesterday afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock. He was soon missed, and a search made, but he could not be found. It was supposed that he escaped on board a vessel which had left the prison dock loaded with shocks, bound for New-Haven. Officers are in search of him, and dispatches were at once sent to different places along the river describing the sloop, with orders to detain her.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 18.

Mr. ROBINSON reported favorably the bill relative to regulations for the Port of New-York. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. GOSS reported, by bill, amendatory of the revised statutes relative to the assessment and collection of taxes. It provides that when two or more persons shall hold, as trustees, guardians or administrators, any personal estate liable to taxation, and such persons reside in different towns or wards, such property shall be assessed in any ward in which said trustees reside, unless a written notice is signed by all the trustees requiring such property to be assessed, in some particular town or ward, to be served on the Assessor.

Mr. COLVIN moved that the resolution making the Annual Supply bill a special order for Tuesday be rescinded and the bill returned to the Senate. The joint rules of the Senate and Assembly provide that the Annual Supply bill shall be reported no earlier than the 15th of March and made the special order for the 25th.

After a little debate the motion was agreed to.

The third reading of bills was then suspended, no quorum being present.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 18.

Petitions were presented in favor of the present Post-office site and for a railroad in Broadway, New-York.

Mr. FISHER's bill amending the act relative to frauds in assessments for local improvements in New-York, proposes to extend the provisions of the act of 1858 to Brooklyn.

No bills were passed, no quorum being present.

EVENING SESSION.

The bills for the better protection of strangers in New-York City and Brooklyn, and to incorporate the New-York Passenger and Baggage Express Company, were considered in the Committee of the Whole, and, on motion of Mr. PIERSON, were recommitted, with instructions to amend by making the bill a general act.

The bill relative to preferred causes in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court was ordered to a third reading.

The act declaratory of the rights of juries in the trial of cases of crimes, makes the jury judges of law and the fact, was also considered, and a motion to report progress carried. Adjourned.

Meeting of the Canadian Parliament.

MONTREAL, Monday, March 18.

The Canadian Parliament met at Quebec on Saturday afternoon. The speech of the Governor contains very little of importance. He congratulates the members on the returning prosperity of the country; alludes to the visit of the Prince of Wales; recommends assimilating laws in the two sections of the Province; a Bankrupt law for Upper Canada and improvement in the discipline of the prisons. He says that great efforts will be made to establish a sound system of immigration, and promote the settlement of the wild lands. He then makes a slight allusion to the Anderson case.

Arrival of the Palestine at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, March 18.

The steamship *Palestine*, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., *via* Londonderry on the 1st inst., arrived here at 8 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, with 44 passengers and £7,500 in specie.

She reports experiencing continued head winds during the voyage, and passed, March 3, a steamer, supposed to be the *United Kingdom*, bound East.

The news by the *Palestine* is anticipated.

Election of United States Senator.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 18.

After several days of balloting for United States Senator, Mr. GREEN was withdrawn to-day and WALDO H. JOHNSON nominated instead, who was elected on the second ballot. The vote being as follows: Whole number of votes cast 145, necessary to a choice 73; JOHNSON, 88; DONIPHAN, 36; ENGLISH, 29.

Snow-Storm at the South.

NORFOLK, Monday, March 18.

A snow-storm commenced early this morning.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 18.

Snow commenced falling at 4 P. M., and there are now several inches on the ground.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, March 18.

It is snowing heavily to-night.

The New-Jersey Court of Pardons.

TRENTON, Monday, March 18.

The Court of Pardons now in session has commuted the sentence of HENRY DOW from death to imprisonment for life. He was convicted of the murder of SAMUEL HALL, at New-Brunswick, some time ago. Both of the parties were boys.

Fires at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 18.

The premises of SMITH, COOPER & Co., ship chandlers, Tchoupitoulas-street, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $100,000; mostly insured.

A large fire in the Fourth District consumed thirty or forty frame dwellings, which were partly insured.

Fire at Freeport, Ill.

FREEPORT, Ill., Monday, March 18.

The livery stable of S. F. TAYLOR was destroyed by fire this morning. Ten valuable horses were burnt. Loss $25,000 to $30,000. No insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Distressing Death of a Child.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Monday, March 18.

A little son of Mrs. JAMISON, not quite six years of age, while on a visit here from Brooklyn, strayed away from his mother last Sunday afternoon, and was traced through fields, swamps, woods, snow, &c., some five or six miles, where he was found frozen to death.

Sudden Death in Sing Sing.

SING SING, Monday, March 18.

Rev. EDWARD MCGEAN, an eminent Catholic priest, died at his house in this village, suddenly, while sitting in his chair.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Monday, March 18.

A ship and brig are reported ashore on Cape Henry, and three schooners ashore at Currituck.

Resumption of Specie Payment.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 18.

The Banks of this city resumed specie payment to-day.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—There are few plays in the modern *repertoire* that can equal in interest of plot, neatness of dialogue, or clearness of characterization, the "Wife's Secret," produced here last evening. In the long range of "star" attractions it is, perhaps, the only work that has not been thoroughly debased by inapt selections and inefficient performance. It escaped this fate last evening, and was really produced in a very satisfactory way. The cast was as good as we have ever had it in New-York, and in some respects much better. Especially was this the case in the two principal characters, *Lady Eveline* (Miss JANE COOMBS) and *Sir Walter*, (Mr. JAS. W. WALLACK, JR.,) which were most ably interpreted. The lady in particular is, we are sure, seen to greater advantage in the "Wife's Secret," and allows to her genius more unrestrained sway than in any other play she has yet essayed. Her success was correspondingly great, as it always must be under such circumstances. Mr. J. W. WALLACK's interpretation of a part alternately severe and emotional, was to our judgment perfect. This gentleman's clear and intellectual insight into character is not the least of his merits as an actor. His style, too, is quiet, peculiarly so in this piece.

The play was a decided success, and will bear several repetitions. All the minor parts were, as we have before remarked, well filled. The "Wife's Secret" will be repeated to-night.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Of Tuesday, March 19,

Contains several chapters in continuation of SHIRLEY BROOKES' brilliant Story, THE SILVER CORD, with other literary matter of interest.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters from Paris and other important centres—A Tour by our Traveling Correspondent through Central Europe—Switzerland.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC Hints of the highest practical value to the Farmer, Stock-grower and Gardener.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters from Charleston, from Washington, and from Albany, detailing the progress of events, or of Legislation at those capitals.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—The Health of President LINCOLN—His Extraordinary Labors—The Appointments that are, that are to be, and that are not to be—The European Missions, &c., &c.

THE REVOLUTION.—How the New Administration is disposed to treat the question of Fort Sumpter—Fort Pickens to be held, with the other Gulf Forts still in our possession—Indications of Loyalty to the Union in the Border States—Progress of the Gulf Confederation, &c., &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.—Exciting Passage at Arms between Senators DOUGLAS and FRESSENDEN.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—Arrival of the *Arabia*—The Syrian Question before Parliament—Threatening Rupture between Imperial and Clerical France—VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy—The Slave-trade, the American Crisis, and the New Tariff discussed Abroad—Safety of the Steamship *Australasian*—Large Arrivals of Gold.

GENERAL SUMMARY of News, Foreign and Domestic.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Disastrous Fire in Brooklyn—Observance of St. Patrick's Day, &c.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Movements in the Home Squadron—Activity at the Navy-yards—Army Promotions, &c., &c.

THE MONEY and STOCK MARKETS; with careful indications of the movement of the Financial World.

Single Copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, inclosed in a wrapper, may be had at the counter. Price FOUR CENTS.

Important to the Fashionable Community.

PHOTOGRAPHIC "CARTES DE VISITE."

Messrs CHARLES D. FREDRICKS & CO. would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have just introduced from Paris a new and beautiful process for the production of their fashionable "Cartes de Visite." The immense patronage which they have been honored with in this particular branch of the Photographic Art, has warranted them in obtaining, at a great expense, the latest Parisian improvements, and they flatter themselves that they are now enabled to present to the New-York public the "ne plus ultra carte de visite," equal in every respect to the best Parisian "Cartes."

Messrs. F. & Co. would also invite attention to a new and beautiful assortment of Albums, Frames, &c., for the "Cartes de Visite," which are manufactured by them in Paris, expressly for their New-York establishment.

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT BABY TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batcheler's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homoepathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SCHEITER—SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 18, by Rev. Dr. B. C. Cutler, Mr. FLORENS SCHEITER and Mrs. JULIET ANN SCOTT, daughter of the late W. J. Cornell.

DIED.

MARIN.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, March 17, JOHN BAPTISTE MARIN, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Watts-st., on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OKELL.—On Saturday, March 16, LOUISA GAYLER OKELL, wife of Wm. Okell, and daughter of C. J. Gayler.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 142 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

BRIGGS.—In this City, on Sunday, March 17, EDDIE, youngest son of Isaac V. and Elizabeth Briggs, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

Funeral services will be held this (Tuesday) evening, March 19, at 7½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 225 East Broadway. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Yonkers on Wednesday, March 20, for interment.

BOUSQUET.—In this City, on Monday, March 18, Mrs. MARY BOUSQUET, aged 60 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 78 Elm-st.

REQUA.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 18, MARIA LOUISA LAWRENCE, wife of Jacob Requa, Jr., aged 38 years and 6 months.

Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Wednesday, 20th inst., by the 11 o'clock A. M. train of the Hudson River Railroad. The funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church in that place.

WALKER.—In this City, on Sunday, March 17, JANE W., wife of Joseph Walker, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and her sons, J. G. L. and Wm. C. Crawford, and the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Bedford st. M. E. Church.

FULTON.—In Yorkville, on Sunday, March 17, JANE FULTON, aged 24 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence 92d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Wednesday, 20th inst. Funeral service at the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 18, suddenly, HENRIETTA WALKER, beloved wife of Capt. G. B. Allen, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Polar Star Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 164 Dean st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 21, at 2 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

JENNINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 18, ELIZABETH, wife of George H. Jennings.

Funeral on Thursday, March 21, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, corner of Adams and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice.

ROCKETT.—In Portchester, at the residence of James E. Beers, on Sunday, March 17, MARY FRANCES, eldest daughter of John W. and Mary Jane Rockett, in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Portchester, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MILLER.—In Piermont, N. Y., on Monday morning, March 18, MARGARET PURDY, wife of Silas A. Miller, aged 29 years.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Jersey City at 8:55 A. M.

BULKLEY.—In Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, March 16, of scarlet fever, FRANCIS MASTERS, second son of Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley.

ELY.—In Boonton, N. J., on Saturday, March 16, at noon, of small-pox GEORGE MILLS ELY, formerly of Lebanon, Conn., aged 35 years.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

ATKINSON.—In Bellows Falls, Vt., on Tuesday, March 12, Miss ELIZA S. ATKINSON, in the 78th year of her age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 181, March 13, 1861.
56, 32, 62, 5, 52, 36, 57, 72, 38, 10, 8, 26, 44.
Class No. 182, March 18, 1861.
72, 21, 62, 18, 49, 63, 9, 68, 36, 66, 8, 71, 65, 69.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 18, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS! IT PAYS!

WHAT PAYS? To go a little out of the way in these hard times for richly silverplated tea sets, ice pitchers, &c. Where shall we go? Why, to the well-known store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

THE GREAT
TOILET REQUISITE,
In large bottles!
DENSLOW'S
HIGHLY PERFUMED
HAIR TONIC.
Only 25 cents a bottle.

FEATURES:
I.
The largest bottles ever sold for 25 cents.
II.
The most richly perfumed article.
III.
Put up in elegant toilet bottles.
IV.
In composition, harmless; as a Tonic for the Hair, unequaled.
V.
The price is just right.

REMARKS:

DENSLOW, Chemist and Perfumer,
Broadway, New-York.
Originator, in 1859, of those two immensely popular articles,
THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC.
and the
SHILLING BENZINE.

Now offers for public approbation a HAIR TONIC, RESTORATIVE AND DRESSING,

At 25 Cents per Bottle,
Which will bear favorable comparison with any of the DOLLAR articles in use.

The bottles hold over eight ounces, (half a pint,) which is considerably more than the most popular *dollar articles* contain. The quality is unsurpassed. The experience gained by the producer in the manufacture of the favorite SHILLING HAIR TONIC (nearly 50,000 dozen of which have been sold during the past year) enables him to present a compound *of the most desirable* character, *containing nothing injurious*, but, on the contrary, ALL the ingredients known for years to be the best adapted *to foster the growth* of the *hair* and *beautify it.*

The especial cheapness of this article, and its elegance, will cause it to become immediately
THE FAVORITE THING,
Superseding ALL the old-fashioned, HIGH-PRICED preparations, which the public have become tired of, both on account of their expensiveness, and their inferior style and quality.

DENSLOW'S HAIR TONIC
will be the favorite and only quick-selling kind, as soon as the public have seen it.

CARD TO DEALERS.

Provide yourselves at once with a half gross or gross of this new and taking article. You will find it to sell beyond any preparation you ever placed upon your counter, because it is

UNEQUALED IN THE TWO ESSENTIALS,
QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.

The most striking large Show Card got up this year is ready, and will be given out freely. Dealers ordering a gross will be entitled to a copy in
AN ELEGANT FRAME,
splendidly got up, at a cost of several dollars each—a great ornament to a store, and very influential in attracting purchasers.

Orders may be made through any Wholesale Drug, Patent Medicine or Fancy Goods House in New-York, Boston Philadelphia and other large cities, or direct to the Proprietor's Wholesale Dépôt, No. 162 Broadway, New-York.

Price uniform to the trade. A Card of Rates upon application, *sold for cash only.* None consigned or given away. It will go without.

The public want such a preparation, and will try it liberally.

IMMEDIATE APPLICATION
will be necessary to secure a supply of any magnitude, as the entire production, so far, *is ordered in advance several days.*

The general get up of
DENSLOW'S HAIR TONIC
Is a model in every detail.
The Public will appreciate it!

GREAT FIRE IN LYNCHBURGH, VA.

BANKING HOUSE OF WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.
RICHMOND, Va., March 14, 1861.

MESSRS. A. S. MARVIN & CO.,
Successors to STEARNS & MARVIN,
New-York.

DEAR SIR: One of the most destructive fires ever known to have occurred in Lynchburgh, Va., took place on the night of the 12th inst., in which our Banking House was burned. Our books and valuables were secured in the Safe (a No. 6 folding-door) bought of you in June last. Of this we were telegraphed yesterday morning. To-day we received the inclosed dispatch, much to our relief, which will doubtless be gratifying to you.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.

TELEGRAM.
LYNCHBURGH, Va., March 14, 1861.
To WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO., Richmond
"*Safe just opened; all right. No damage,*"
PETERS, WILLIAMS & CO.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
of the above description, constantly on hand and for sale by
A. S. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner Worth-st., N. Y.

NOTICE.

BROOKS BROTHERS
Have just opened a great
Variety of Choice Goods for
SPRING,
Which they will be very glad
To show their Customers
And the Public.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
And corner of Catherine and Cherry sts.,
New-York.

LADIES' DIAMOND AND ENAMEL WATCHES,
AT BARGAINS.

The subscriber has just received a small invoice of LADIES' DIAMOND AND ENAMEL WATCHES, which he is selling for $55 each—usual price $85
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

A GREAT PILE REMEDY.

If you are troubled with BLEEDING, BLIND OR ITCHING PILES, use Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. It is a certain cure. Reference given to the most respectable persons in this City, who were permanently cured by it. Agent, No. 158 BOWERY, DRUG-STORE.

ASTOUNDING PRICES FOR CHINA, GLASS, &c., FOR CASH.

We have on hand large quantities of China, Glassware and other goods, with rich and desirable articles of recent importation, which we offer for sale FOR CASH.

Examine these prices:

French China Dining Plates of good quality for $1 per dozen.	
French China Breakfast Plates for 85 cents; Tea Plates, 75 cents per dozen.	
French China Dining Services, 224 pieces, for	$22.
French China Tea Services, 44 pieces, for	$3.
French Decorated Tea Services, 44 pieces,	$6 25.
AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.	
SILVER PLATED TEA SETS, six pieces for	$15 00
SILVER PLATED CASTERS, five bottles, cut glass	3 00
SILVER PLATED CAKE BASKETS	3 50
SILVER PLATED DESSERT FORKS, per dozen.	2 75
SILVER PLATED TABLE FORKS, per dozen	3 25
SILVER PLATED TABLE SPOONS, per dozen	2 75
SILVER PLATED TEA SPOONS, per dozen	1 20
French China Soup Tureens, each	1 75
French China Covered Dishes, each	70
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 85
Ivory Handled Tea Knives the dozen	3 50
Iron Stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	87

All lots over $5 delivered free of charge in New-York and Jersey City. OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY—NOTICE.—As it has been suggested by a number of the subscribers to the rooms of this Company that the meeting called on the 20th inst. be held at the new Exchange Room on the 15th of April next, it is hereby postponed until that date.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and 3 rs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Suzy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON Mrs. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. I performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
JEWELRY.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent by five of the largest manufacturing Jewelry establishments in this country, having immense stocks on hand which they are determined to reduce at any sacrifice, he is now selling their solid Gold and Gold-plated Jewelry for the next sixty days at an immense reduction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past *Twenty-five Years*, the public can depend

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 133 East Broadway, running through to Division-st. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO THREE-story brick houses and lots, 25 by 100, with modern improvements in a fast improving location. Price moderate, only about one-third cash. Inquire at the premises, No. 81 Greene, 50 feet south of Spring-st., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at noon or in the evening, or any hour of the day at No. 121 Greene-st., in the turning shop of E. Knabeschuch.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100, EACH, WITH steam engine, 12-inch bore, 2-feet stroke, and shafting all in running order, at Nos. 31 and 33 Attorney-st., 200 feet from Grand-st. One building, 3-story, 25x85.; one building, 3-story and basement, 26x60; one building, 3-story and basement, 14x24. The earth is good building sand. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years. Inquire of C. W. SHERWOOD, No 110 Bowery, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story basement and high-stoop brick house, No. 52 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. The premises were newly painted last Fall; the lot is 25 feet by over 100, with fine yard, back piazza, inclosed; the place is rented until the 1st of May, 1861; rent $450. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, A first-class brown-stone house on Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, beautifully located, overlooking the Bay, &c., and within three hundred yards of the Wall-st. Ferry.

The house is but a few years old, built in the most substantial manner, and is replete with every modern improvement. Apply to SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, TWO-STORY and basement, with corter-cellar and Philadelphia front; house 20 feet front by 40 deep, with all the modern improvements and Phœnix heater; on easy terms; in 30th-st., second brick house west of 2d-av., south side. Inquire on the premises, or to S. THOMPSON, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON NEW-YORK-av., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, 22x28 feet, with extension 16x20 feet; lot 40x100 feet; the house is just finished, complete, with all the improvements. Also to rent, the three-story brick house No. 126 Clinton-st., near Warren; rent $650. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 108 feet 5¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—HOUSE AND LOT 25x100, SITuation one of the best in Brooklyn in all particulars, 20 minutes' walk from the ferries; convenient for one or two families; 13 rooms; gas and water, stable on rear, all in excellent condition. Price $3,800; No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette av. Terms liberal. JAMES R. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

$5,000—BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO NEAT new brick houses, finished with bath, gas, range, water-closets and the modern improvements; finely situated on high land among choice improvements and society, may be had at astonishingly low prices, on easy terms, of MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Cedar-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY brick house, on 70th-st., with two adjoining lots; Croton water, bath and gas in the house. Also, two handsome houses on 73d-st., with modern improvements, with adjoining lot to each house. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, corner of 72d-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st.; replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors and ball trimmings in parlor story and black walnut stairs; the size and style of the buildings are unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises of W. W. RYER.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs. three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone, basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,600, part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best style, situated north side of Stuyvesant park. Inquire on the premises, No. 120 East 17th-st. Can be seen between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 131 East 13th-st., high stoop, replete with all the modern improvements; house 25x40; lot 25x103.3. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—300 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 36th-st., the small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN 45TH-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; every modern improvement, brown-stone front, high stoop; will be sold low. Inquire of A. A. DENMAN, foot of West 20th-st., before 10½ A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE ENGlish basement house, No. 77 East 36th-st., (Murray Hill,) between Park and Lexington avs, one of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply to E. GELDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 128 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop brown-stone front house No. 86 West 34th-st., near Broadway. House 25 by 60; lot half the block. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 106 West 44th-st. G. W. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x66, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 39d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY rent, first-class improved property in Willow-st., near Pierrepont, Brooklyn. A country seat or first-class farm, with small mortgage, will be taken in exchange. Address D. E., Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No 75 Madison-st. The house has the modern conveniences and will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 33 Pine-st.

OIL LANDS, OIL LANDS.—RICH AND VALUable oil lands, with plenty of surface oil and a Burning Spring. Lands but a mile from a railroad station. Leases sold on fair terms. This is a new oil region. Address CALVIN DICKEY, Newark, Ohio.

WISCONSIN OR MICHIGAN LANDS.—Parties retiring from business, and wanting to exchange their stocks of goods for good lands and bond and mortgages, or house, may find a purchaser by calling on JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st Ferry, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNDER THE NEW PATENT-LAW AMENDment Act the subscriber will make application for $40, and file cases for $15 to $30, Government fees included. Appeals, Reissues, Interferences, Extensions, and the more difficult and complicated class of Patent cases conducted as usual. Also, through responsible agents, in the different capitals of Europe, Patents of Invention or of Importation procured. Also, Extensions, Prolongations. Fees and Annuities paid, Assignments made, and the whole round of foreign Patent business conducted. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

ENGLISH SOLES FOR DINNER TO-DAY.—For sale English soles, mutton, Yarmouth bloaters, filberts, hams cheese, Finnon haddocks, Lochfine herring, pickles, &c. Elisabethian Ale Lunch Room, No. 46 Maiden-lane, corner William-st., T RICHARDS M, Agent. Dunlap's Pale ale on draught, in fine order fit on. Families supplied.

ARTICLES TO VOYAGE.—TRAVELING trunks, bags hat cases, dress trunks, ladies' shopping and traveling bags, lunch baskets, perfumeries, dressing cases, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GUANO (AT A VERY LOW PRICE) FOR SALE.—Guano of a superior quality from Saldanha Bay; an article well-known in the London market and extensively used by English agriculturists. Also, a quantity from Ichaboe Island.

KEMEY & ROSS, No. 65 Watts-st.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, SHOW case and desks. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT P. CLEARY'S STABLE, NO. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., a one-horse rockaway carriage, light enough for the City or country; good as new. Terms reasonable. Seen Monday and Tuesday from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AS THE OWNER IS going to Europe, a pair of elegant dark-brown carriage horses, 16 hands high, long tails five and six years old, very stylish, sound, and kind. KING'S Stable, 41st st. and Madison-av.

FOR SALE—SUPERB BLACK HAWK SADDLE horse, 15½ hands high, seven years old, and of unsurpassed action. Price $300. Warranted perfectly sound. Persons desirous of seeing him, will please address BLACK HAWK, Box No. 3,730 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HAWK Mare, a little over 5 years old; very stylish and gentle, and well bred to the side-saddle; will be in town within a week. Address H. H., Box 134 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and pallasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 660 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED Furniture for $23, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 386 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A NOTE DRAWN BY HAWLEY & CO., Bridgeport, Conn., to order of Thomas Douglass for $300, dated Feb. 1, 1861, at six months, due Aug. 8 payable at Bridgeport City Bank, Conn. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same as payment has been stopped.

LOST.—THE MORNING OF THE 15TH INST IN 13th-st., between Union-place and 6th-av., a Gold Coral Pin. Suitable reward will be given if left at the office of the Times.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE No. 138 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET,
By HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

No. 21 Hubert-st., 2-story dwelling, gas and croton.
No 146 Mulberry-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 28 Market-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 340 East 30th-st., 4-story dwelling, brown-stone front; will be put in good order, and painted.
Nos. 109 and 109½ St. Mark's-place, 4-story high-stoop dwellings, with all modern improvements.
Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., very near Broadway, 5-story marble-front stores, together or separate; immediate possession given.
No. 287 Bowery, large store and basement, 26x94 feet.
No. 186 Grand-st., large store, corner Mulberry-st.
No. 209 Canal-st., large store and basement.
Nos. 173 and 175 Grand-st., 5th-story loft, 50 feet square.
No. 8 Madison-st., small 3-story house and store.
No. 6 Madison-st., corner Chestnut-st., 3-story house and store, near New-Bowery and Pearl-st.
No. 435 Broome-st., 100 feet from Broadway, 2-story house and store; a good business location.
Also, other houses, stores, dwellings, work-shops, &c., in various parts of the City, at reasonable rents.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 19 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE in 21st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., newly painted throughout, gas, chandeliers, and fixtures complete, greenhouse, stable and barn, large garden of 12 lots stocked with all descriptions of fruit, strawberries, &c.; has a fine well of water. The place commands a fine view of the bay, and only 15 minutes from the Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent only $400. Apply to Mr. GROVE, 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., Brooklyn, or to Mr. BALCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF GROWN persons, the upper part of the English basement house No. 134 East 35th-st., consisting of second-story and part of the third-story, with bath-room, water closet, gas, cellar and pantry. Rent $300 to $350, according to room required. The best of reference required. The residue of the house is occupied by the owner. To be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE—IN THE NEW five-story brick buildings, Nos 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st.; the best lighted, and most superior rooms in the City; location most central, one block from Canal-st. and Broadway. Buildings are heated by steam, steam hoist and every accommodation. Insurance is 1 per cent. Rent low. Apply immediately to N. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 360 Grand-st., near the Essex Market. Will be rented together or separate. The dwelling is well adapted to a first-rate stand for a boarding-house, being well ventilated and with all the conveniences of wash and bathing tubs, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of JOHN CONGER, 436 Grand st.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 Johnst.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 20 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 115 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for Stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

$500—TO LET—NO. 96 WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR 6th av., an English basement brick house, four stories, containing 12 rooms, 10 pantries, range, hot and cold water, bath, gas with fixtures, sub-cellar under the whole house; will be painted outside and in, and leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to KIMBALL N. PRINCE, No. 109 Centre-st.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE SUperior brown stone building, southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts.; also, store No. 130 Nassau-st., in same building, with fine front and dome light, admirably located. Apply at rooms Nos. 18 and 25 in the building. J. M. TODD.

TO LET.—THE NEAT THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 41 4th-st., convenient to cars and stages. The house is in good order and has gas and fixtures, bath and hot and cold water; will be let to two small, genteel families. Arrangements may be made for some furniture if desired. Inquire as above.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, brick house No. 163 Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st sts., with all the modern improvements, including gas-fixtures. Rent $800. Inquire of SAMUEL LEGGETT, at the Empire Works, 24th-st., near East River, or at No. 108 West 47th st. Seen from 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700.

F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 81 Macdougal st., or No. 56 Wall-st

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 26 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent on the cost property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 348 4th-av.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL No. 31 to 37 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House. Possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker-st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 40x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 154 and 156 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 73 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, IN the building Nos 211 and 213 Centre-st., and Nos. 137 and 139 Elm-st; desirable rooms on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th floors and basement, with steady steam power. Apply at the office. No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATEly or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS ON THE first floor of the Society Library Building, on University-place, suitable for Literary or Scientific Associations, now occupied by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New-York. Inquire of OTIS D. SWAN, Treasurer, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JACQUES, Room No. 16.

TO LET—NO. 20 BEEKMAN-ST., STORE, BASEment, under cellar and 6th floor: also, the 6th floor of No. 31, and 4th and 6th floors of No. 33. The 6th floors of Nos. 29, 31 and 33 connect with each other. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Beekman and Centre sts.

TO RENT—THE STORE, BASEMENT AND CELlar of No. 18 Spruce-st., an admirable location for the wholesale leather or paper trade. Each floor is about 26 feet deep; has gas, a rotor, and good hoisting. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR AND ONE ATtic bed-room in the genteel dwelling No 45 Dominick-st.; possession 1st May. Also, th dwelling-house No. 21 Vestry st.; possession immediate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE two-story, besides attic and basement, cottage-built house, No. 52 Gregory st., Jersey City. Apply to J. ANNIN, No. 1 Commercial Buildings Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY HIGH stoop house to let, in 32d st., between 8th and 9th avs.; lot is full size; house has all modern improvements, and is in good order. Rent $1,000. J. H. BILL, No. 185 8th-av., corner of 22d-st.

TO LET—A VALUABLE CORNER OFFICE OR first floor of the brown-stone building, southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts; contains about 3,000 square feet, and has fine light. Apply to J. M. TODD, No. 130 Nassau st., Room No. 18.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The brown-stone house and lot No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st. Rent $1,000. Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—WITH POWER—CORNER CENTRE AND Duane sts., rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, and a large basement all well lighted. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first class building, excellent light.

Cheap rent to responsible tenants,

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 49 CHARLTON-ST. Also, two small stores on Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Apply to P. DIJKIS, No 413 Broadway, up stairs, between 11 and 12 A. M.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—A SUITE OF TWO large and two small rooms, third floor, No. 777 6th-av.; Croton, gas, &c. Apply at Real Estate Office, corner 45th-st. and 6th-av

TO LET—TWO UPPER ROOMS, WITH AMPLE power; well warmed and lighted; location very desirable. Apply to JOSEPH NASON & CO., No. 61 Beekman-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engine 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No 5 Varick place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House. Astor-place.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," Degraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling No. 225 West 27th st.; gas, bath, &c.; rent $700. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall st.

TO LET—ON SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, A neat three story brown stone house, in perfect order. Rent $500. Apply to W EDWARDS, No. 64 Wall st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The very elegant mansion and grounds belonging to J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., at Clifton, Staten Island. The house is amply furnished, is in fine order and commodious. The grounds, (containing about 15 acres,) are tastefully laid out, with a large garden; also, carriage-house, stables, and all the necessary outbuildings. On the place is a fine mule, cart, harness, &c., together with a quantity of the best kind of fowls. The place is in the vicinity of the residence of Messrs. Aspinwall, Townsend, Fellows and others. There is an unsurpassed ocean view, forming altogether one of the most delightful residences in the environs of New-York. N. B.—Omnibuses run to the ferry every half hour. For terms and order to see the premises apply to J. F. D. LANIER, No. 52 Wall-st., or to S. A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS NEAR ASTORIA, L. I.—To let for one or two years, on the Shore Road, opposite Ward's Island, one mile from the steamboat landing and ferry to 86th-st. The house is 42x36 feet, with large airy rooms, well and completely furnished. The stable and carriage house of brick, 27x40 feet. There are 4½ acres of land, having a frontage of about 200 feet on the river. A well shaded lawn and extensive garden, with abundance of choice fruit trees and shrubs, asparagus and strawberry beds, &c., &c. A pair of fine horses, carriages and harness, cow, &c., for sale. Apply at No. 84 Beaver-st., second floor.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—On the west bank of the Hudson, one mile north of Newburgh, containing 15 acres of lawn, flower grounds, garden and fruit orchards. The dwelling is a large, old-fashioned mansion, fully furnished and very convenient, with numerous and capacious out-buildings, carriages, wagons, cows, poultry, &c. &c. The place is in perfect order, and to be rented to a private family only. Possession given 1st of April. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., in this City, or Hon. J. J. MONELL, Newburgh.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED at Summit, N. J., with four acres of land, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad; distance one hour's ride from New-York, and four minutes' walk fro the depôt. The house has the modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout lee-house, well-fitted stable and carriage-house complete for four horses. For terms, apply to T. & F. FOWLER, No 22 Pine-st

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO RENT—To a private family, situated No. 200 Carlton-av., near Fulton-av. railroad, half an hour from New-York. The house is located on high ground, in a good neighborhood; has hot and cold water, gas, furnace, bath, a good garden, and is in every respect a very desirable residence. Apply on the premises. Rent $350.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Scarsdale, Westchester Co., with stable, carriage-house, ice-house, good garden, &c., all in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy; within three minutes' walk of depôt, and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to F. H. PALMER, No. 20 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH ABOUT ¾ acre, $200 per year, and furnish d mansion with about 4 acres, $100 per month or $600 for the Summer, at Chatham, N. J., within a few minutes' walk of the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE WELL furnished three-story high stoop house, No. 26 West 16th-st. It will be put in perfect order inside and out, and can be had for one, two or three years. Possession given on the 1st of May. Rent, $1,800. Seen from 11 to 1. Address S. S., Union-square Post-office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 192 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. To be rented from the first of April next, for seven months, or an arrangement may be made to rent it for 13 months for seven months the rent will be $1,000. Apply to B. T. MAFARLAN, No. 180 40th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET.—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A VERY DEsirable furnished cottage, in the midst of extensive grounds, high and healthy, with every convenience; location Westchester County, eleven miles from 31st st., accessible by cars and boats. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A FURnished house, to a small family; the English basement house No. 188 East 16th-st., three minutes' walk from Broadway. Apply between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., or address CAMPBELL, Box No. 2,277 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A THREEstory high-stoop house, well furnished, on 23d-st., to let, or would exchange for a house on Murray Hill; location near 4th-av.; good neighborhood,

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house No. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place Address Box No. 712 Post office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY AN OLD-FASHIONED FAMILY, a large and comfortable house, (not a "splendid residence,") with from two to five acres of land, in good order and well improved, near Elizabeth, Newark, Bloomfield or Orange. Will hire for three years, or purchase at a fair but not fancy price. Land agents need not apply. Address Box No. 3,131 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH A VERY SMALL family, wants to hire the lower part of a first class house in a good neighborhood; rent not to exceed $400. Give about the location. Address, with full particulars, A. L. G., Box No. 105 Times Office for three days

WANTED—A SMALL BASEMENT SUITABLE for a physician's office—furnished or unfurnished—with private entrance. Location from Amity to 28th st., between 2d and 7th avs. Address, stating terms. Box No. 1,848 P st-office; references exchanged.

FURNISHED COTTAGE ON STATEN Island wanted for the Summer Season. Address Box No. 2,742 New-York Post-office, stating size, location, and terms.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE Houston-st., and near Broadway. Address, with location and rent, M. S., Box No. 125 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms and board in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton ferry. References exchanged. No moving in May.

BOARDING.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN, HAVING a wife and daughter only, and a large house in a respectable locality, is desirous of getting persons of quiet, well-regulated habits—man and wife, mother and daughter, or an old gentleman to board with them. Address M. C., Box No. 187 Times Office.

BOARDING.—ANY PARTY WISHING A SPLENdid suite of rooms, with board on 17th-st., a few doors from 5th-av., in a private family, can learn of such an opportunity by addressing UNION, Box No. 128 Times Office

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms with or without board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone-front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms can be obtained by a gentleman and his wife by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be procured with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, with first-class New-England board, at No. 66 West 19th-st., corner of 6th-av.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman, wife and child, 12 years of age, three unfurnished rooms, about the 1st of May, between 5th and Lexington avs., 18th and 31st sts. Address A. B., Box No. 142 Times Office with terms, &c., which must be moderate, for two days. Private family preferred. Reference exchanged.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs. A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor to let, together or separate, with or without board; also a single room in a first class house, or with a French family. Location unsurpassed. References exchanged. No moving in May.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN DESIRES A handsomely furnished room, with board for himself and wife, in or near 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; private family preferred: unexceptionable references given and required. Address E., Box No. 174 Times Office, stating terms, etc.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and board at No 206 Duffield-st., near the City Hall. Privilege of bath. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom to let, unfurnished, with board, in a small quiet family, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; location very pleasant. Apply at No 20 Harrison-st., nearly opposite Tompkins' place.

TO LET—ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, IN A strictly private family; house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, at No. 159 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required. No moving in May.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen will find a desirable home with large rooms in a family where but few are taken, and at a moderate price Apply at No. 146 4th-st., near Barrow-st. Good references required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG MARRIED man and wife, in a private family, room to be partly furnished; terms must be moderate. Address W. H. R., Box No 162 Times Office, stating terms, &c. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

NO. 72 SECOND-AVENUE.—A PLEASANTLY located entire second floor, together or separate House with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., near 5th av. References exchanged Apply at No 30 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, board and lodging for French and music lessons; Spanish family preferred. Direction, F. H., Box No. 2,340 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE Summer, by two families; six large bed-rooms, and three smaller ones for servants; coach-house and stable room for four horses, will be required. Situations preferred on the Hudson and its vicinity, distant from 30 to 100 miles from New-York, where there will be no other boarders. Address, stating advantages, terms, &c., X Y Z., Box No. 756 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—From the 1st of May to the 1st of October ensuing, by a family consisting of three adults and three young children. The situation must be perfectly healthy, and not over 1½ hours' ride from the City Hall. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable CHAUNCEY, Box No. 143 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—A gentleman and wife wish to obtain board in the country (or a country town) for several months, within one hour's ride of the City, and accessible by boat or railroad. Address H. P., Box No. 1,448 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALUABLE COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE at Westchester, N. Y., the home and grounds of the late Thomas Timpson, about ¾ mile from the village of Westchester, on the road from W. C. to East Chester, and two miles from Williams Bridge Railroad station and twelve miles from City Hall, New-York, consisting of 40 acres of upland, all in a high state of cultivation and 16 acres of salt meadow. On the place are two apple orchards of the best grafted fruit; also, a large number and variety of choice kinds grafted pear trees and other fruits. The place is beautifully situated for a suburban residence. Also, on the road from Williams Bridge to Westchester, corner of Saw-mill-lane, 10½ acres choice wood land, high and dry, being the highest ground for miles around. For maps, terms, &c., apply to GEO. TIMPSON, Executor, No. 79 Murray-st., or to JAS. T. ADEE, near Williams Bridge.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A large frame dwelling, with piazza on three sides, finely situated immediately on the Bay of Manhasset, L. I., about 18 miles from New-York, and 20 minutes' ride from Sands' Point Landing. The house is commodious, having 15 rooms with every convenience, and partially furnished. There are also, stables and carriage-house, and finely planted and cultivated garden, well stocked with flowers, berries and fruits. The water directly in front of the house, furnishing fine boating and fishing, and plenty of oysters, clams, scollops and all that sort of thing. For further particulars, inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence of the late John Spader, deceased, situated in the village of Jamaica, L. I. It is surrounded by shade and fruit trees of various kinds. It is three-fourths of an hour's ride from New-York, by Long Island Railroad. Commutation, $40 per annum. The village contains some of the best seminaries in the State, both male and female, and is lighted with gas. There is also hourly communication with the City by stages. Land will be sold with the place to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to JAS. A. FLEURY, No. 31 Platt-st.; or, STEPHEN L. SPADER, Mechanics' Insurance Company, Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE, and possession given immediately. Five beautiful country seats for sale in and near Madison, containing from one to eight acres. These places are worthy of immediate attention from any one who desires beautiful places; houses large, and after the modern style, surrounded by large lawns of evergreens, shrubbery, and fruit of all kinds and very choice; fine gardens, out-buildings, stabling, &c. Four of them are within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. All will be sold at fair prices if applied for immediately. Payments made easy. Inquire of the subscriber, near the depôt, Madison, N. J. S. D. HUNTING.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE SOUND, about one mile from the Mamaroneck Station, on the New-Haven Railroad, one hour from the City. Twenty-six acres (26) of land, all under cultivation; a new and convenient house, stable, ice house (filled,) and all necessary out-buildings. Location perfectly healthy. Furniture would be sold with the house if desired. To a cash purchaser this property would be sold much below its actual value. For particulars apply to

L. M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 27 Pearl-st.; or E. H. LUDOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OLD SAYBROOK, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—It is situated on the sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and adjoining the splendid residence of John Allen, Esq., and contains about seven acres, very desirably located and commanding a fine view of the river, sound and surrounding country. The house and outbuildings are new and in complete order. The place can be reached in 4½ hours from New-York by the New-Haven and New-London Railroad, or by the Hartford steamer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A HOUSE AND FOUR acres of ground, well stocked with fruit, located one mile from depôt on Harlem Railroad, 61 miles from New-York, in a healthy and desirable location, near a church and school, well situated for a small family that wishes a situation in a pleasant neighborhood in the country, either permanently or for the

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars
All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BELDEN & YOUNG,
BANKERS, CHICAGO, ILL.
We make collections in all parts of the West.
Refer to
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New York.
E. MORRISON, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
ACTS AS AGENT,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST ISSUE of Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company: The Court having established by its decree the priority of the first issue of the Land Grant Bonds, numbered 1 to 2,500, the Committee acting in behalf of the holders of that issue request such of them as desire to unite in the purchase of the property under the decree of sale to send their names and address, with the number of the bonds they hold, to Mr. F. RANDALL, at the office of the Committee, No. 48 Wall-st., and to such due notice will be given of the plan of reorganization to be submitted for their approval.
HORACE GALPIN, FRANCIS RANDALL,
JOHN NICHOLSON, OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
FRANCIS VOSE, WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. ROBB.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Trustee Buildings, No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on 68 Wall-st., (Trustee Buildings) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P.M.
JOS. L. JOY, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 15, 1861.
THE WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK OF Hastings has this day filed with me notice of the appointment of HENRY ARCHOLD, No. 156 Broadway, New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relative to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 12, 1851.
JAMES N. COOK, Supt.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, March 15, 1861.
THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LANUAY, CLARKE & CO. No. 52 Wall-st., or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company.
Signed,
R. S. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 69 William-st.
BENJAMIN KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

DR. GEORGE A. JUDGE'S devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the Pacific office on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1861.

LAWRENCE R. JEROME HAS THIS DAY become a partner in our firm. The business will continue to be conducted under the style, heretofore, of ourselves entirely, in the purchase and sale of Securities on commission.
A. C. NOLLWOOD & CO., No. 62 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1861.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of April.—Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PELOT T. DOUGLAS, Receiver.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, New-York, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 Mulberry-st., corner of Pell-st.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 A.M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P.M. THOS. J. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC L. VARIAN, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, March 15, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will take place at the Banking-house on the first Monday in April next, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M., by order.
W. A. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Cent Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876. Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Registered Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by LAVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO 66 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$300,000
CHARTERED 1854.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.
Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
J. AMOR BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE...Pres't. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of C. H. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. B. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHADAVOYNE.....
NEREMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON HUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.
AS THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits, or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.
No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
FREDOR H. WOLCOTT,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM E. STRONG,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,	WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JAMES O. SHELDON.
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER,	GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKLING, Surveyor.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- ceived by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11 in West 13th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. McNARY, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. JOHN E. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE—ATTENtion is called to the sale of valuable property on Water, Roosevelt and Vandewater streets, producing a good rental, to be made at auction THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY B. REEVE, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, March 19,
At 11 o'clock, at No. 144 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
Being the entire stock of
THE CABINETMAKERS ASSOCIATION,
Comprising in part:
Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, covered in satin, brocatelle, velvet, plush, moquet, reps and hair cloth; rosewood, etageres; centre, side and sofa tables; tête-à-têtes, &c. Chamber furniture of every description. Library furniture. Rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak extension dining tables, buffets, sideboards, dining chairs, couches, &c. Also, enameled bedroom suites, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, armoires, hat-stands, office furniture in every variety, silver-plated ware, mirrors, &c. Also, one large fire-proof safe. To be positively sold without any reserve, in consequence of the dissolution of the Association by order of J. W. HUNT, Agent.
The goods will be on view, and catalogues ready on Monday, the 18th inst., and parties in want will do well to examine the stock, every article being of the best manufacture and warranted.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the certificate of the Artists—among them will be found:

STABLE SCENE,	WITH POULTRY,
	By VAN SEVERDONCK
EXTERIOR AND FIGURES	DE BRAEKELER
INTERIOR	LION
WINTER SCENE	SEES
LANDSCAPE	VINCENT
TEMPEST	A VAN BEEST
SUNSET	DELESSARD

Also, several fine specimens by Marchant B. Willoit, Lemmens, E. S. Gifford, Schaff Pekking, Newell, Huet, Berch and others. The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold as above

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
F. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, March 21 inst., at 10½ o'clock at No. 74 Prince-st., near Broadway, all the furniture consisting of 7 of Phelan's best Billiard Tables, large French mirrors, gas chandelier, arm chairs, Brussels carpets and oilcloths, pictures, household furniture, &c.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.
WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Weller, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and Wm. Powell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

LOCALITY OF	DESCRIPTION.	Sec.	Township.	Range.	No. of Acres.
Appello	Southeast, Northeast	2	72	15	80
Appello	South half, Northwest	6	72	15	80
Appello	Northeast, Northeast	21	72	15	40
Appello	Northeast, Southeast	26	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half	30	70	11	320.11
Davis	North half, Southeast	5	70	13	80
Davis	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	13	40
Davis	Southeast, Southeast	15	70	13	40
Davis	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Jackson	Southeast, Northwest	1	70	17	40
Jackson	Northeast, Southeast	2	70	17	40
Jackson	Southeast, Southeast	3	70	17	40
Lucas	Northwest, Northwest	28	74	17	40

Including, in all, 1,962.11 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of certain notes of said Company, dated Jan. 1, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 10th day of January, 1861—one for $3,926, one for $1,000, one for $2,000, one for $600, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.
And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due that said trustees may sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisements as therein provided.
Now the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will on said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, inst., at about 2 o'clock, P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder for cash, sell and execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.
CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 130 Broadway.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.
A. C. TUTTLE will devote his attention this season, as heretofore, to
SALES OF FURNITURE AT PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
and sales of Cabinet makers and others.
N. B.—His experience of 26 years in this City is a guarantee that the interest of his employers will be faithfully executed. Charges moderate, and returns promptly made in cash.

F. COLLINS, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Warerooms, 6 piano fortes, parlor suites, carpets, oilcloths, &c. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Chambers-st., a very large assortment of cost new and second-hand furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in velvet and reps, mahogany and rosewood furniture, marble-top dressing bureaus, centre and card tables, carpets and oil-cloths, two rosewood piano fortes, feather beds, hair mattresses, office furniture, in store, &c. Also, palmers, to go to from Brooklyn. Also, 50 cases bay rum. Sale peremptory.

BROWNE & SIMMONS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY (TUESDAY), MARCH 19, AT 1 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 59 Nassau-st., under the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Sheriff, will be sold, without reserve, in compliance with the decree of sale, a first-class rockaway in complete order, can be used as an open or close carriage; one very light top buggy, City made; one light two seat rockaway for one horse; also a variety of vehicles, top and no top, back wagons, trotting do., doctors' cabs, &c. Also, double and single harness, &c. Also, four-wheeled drays suitable for the lager or carman.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO- GANS, at auction by R. CURTIS & WILLIAMS, No. 377 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, March 19, at 10 o'clock precisely, commencing at 9:30 A.M. Catalogues can be had of the auctioneers.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN H. BURLEY WILL sell, this DAY at 2 o'clock, at No. 44 Canal-st., bureaus, bookcases, chairs, tables, sofas, beds, mattresses, carpets, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, kitchen ware &c.
JAMES WHITING, Attorney.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE REAL Estate of John R. Schenck, deceased, at Rahway, Essex County, N. Y., at public auction, at Charleck's Hotel, at 10 o'clock, on March 28, at 10 A. M. The property to be sold includes also a dwelling house, garden, village lot, and about fifty acres of land, including Ha Ha Bar Hill, the highest point of land on the island, the latter affording unrivaled views of the ocean, Long Island Sound, New-York City, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. For further particulars, inquire of H. W. EASTMAN, 288 Broadway, N. Y., or P. SKILLMAN, Roslyn.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHAttel mortgage I will expose for sale at public vendue on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the corner of 25th-av. and Fifty-first-st., the following articles, viz: Six pairs of horses, 6 sets harness, 6 trucks, 2 drays, 1 truck, 1 pair scales, 1 set blacksmith's tools, 1 set carpenter's tools, 1 set painter's tools, 1 set coopering tools, 1 set plumber's tools, 1 set stone-cutter's tools, 1 set mason's tools, 1 set bricklayer

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

home, where he is warmly welcomed by numerous personal friends.

THE NEW SOUTHERN TARIFF NOT PASSED.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, March 18.

The Tariff bill reported last week was not passed into a law. It will be up for action when Congress again meets.

The Commissioners for Europe, Hons. WM. L. YANCEY, A. DUDLEY MANN and P. A. ROST, of Louisiana, are about leaving for New-Orleans, and will sail from thence to Havana, to take the English steamer which leaves that port on the 27th inst. for Southampton.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Monday, March 18.

The subject of equality of taxation caused an excited debate in the Convention to-day, between Eastern and Western members.

A communication from the Maryland Commissioners on the subject of a Border State Conference, was referred and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations was taken up, and Mr. RANDOLPH made a speech. Before concluding the Convention adjourned.

REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 18.

Advices received here from Fort Brown state that the Ringgold Barracks at Brazos, Santiago, have virtually been surrendered to the Texas authorities. The entire evacuation takes place on the 20th inst. Possession will then be taken by the Texas troops, who have enlisted for six months.

Resolutions have passed the Texas Convention, unanimously tendering thanks to Gen. TWIGGS.

MOVEMENTS OF BEN McCULLOUGH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 18.

Col. BEN MCCULLOUGH passed through Mobile on Saturday, *en route* for Richmond, Va., to purchase arms for the State of Texas. He goes also to Montgomery with a view to induce JEFF. DAVIS to order a regiment of mounted riflemen to Texas for the protection of the frontier.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 18.

The ordinance submitting the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States to the people for ratification or rejection, was defeated in the Convention to-day.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 18.

The following amendment to the fifth resolution to the majority report of the Committee on Federal Relations, which has been under discussion the past week, was voted down yesterday in the Convention by a vote of 61 to 30: "And further believing that the fate of Missouri depends upon the peaceable adjustment of our present difficulties, she will never countenance or aid a seceding State in making war upon the General Government, nor will she provide men and money for the purpose of aiding the General Government in any attempt to coerce a seceding State."

REPORTS FROM FLORIDA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, March 18.

The Florida Convention will reassemble in April.

THOMAS P. WALL has been elected to the Legislature from Clay County to fill a vacancy.

Two persons have been arrested for burning the town of Newport, and will probably be hung by the people.

SOUTHERN SHIPS AT HAVRE.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 18.

The *Courier* of to-day learns from a dispatch received by a mercantile house here, that the proper officers at the Custom-house at Havre, have notified merchants that ships from the seceded States will be admitted on the same footing as those carrying the Federal flag.

GOODS PASSING THROUGH THE SOUTH.

SAVANNAH, Monday, March 18.

Goods for Tennessee and other States out of the Southern Confederacy pass through the Confederate States without payment of duty.

[Signed,] R. R. CUYLER,
President of the Central Railroad and Banking Co.

REPLY OF MR. THOMPSON TO MR. HOLT.

OXFORD, Miss., March 11, 1861.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

In your issue of March the 5th I find a letter of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, dated March 5th, which was read by me with some surprise, as I have heretofore regarded him as an honorable man.

On the 3d and 4th of January ultimo, in reply to interrogatories from Judge LONGSTREET, of South Carolina, a devoted Christian and a man of peace, I telegraphed to him that no reinforcements had been ordered to Fort Sumpter, and, in my opinion, none would be sent if the authorities of that State would refrain from an attack on the fort. Judge LONGSTREET thereupon addressed a written appeal to the Governor and those officially associated with him, basing his argument on this information, to withhold the first blow. It had its effect; no attack was made. On the morning of the 8th, the *Constitution* newspaper contained a telegraphic dispatch from New-York that the *Star of the West* had sailed from that port with 250 soldiers on board, bound for Fort Sumpter. This was the very first intimation I had received from any quarter that additional troops had been ordered or sent. This information to me was not "official;" it was a fact conveyed with electric speed to every part of the Confederacy, known to be true by every well-informed man in the city of Washington as soon as known by me. While engaged in writing my resignation in the presence of Judge BLACK, then Secretary of State, a dispatch was received by Judge LONGSTREET making inquiry as to the sailing of the *Star of the West* with additional troops. Honor, truth, justice to myself and Judge LONGSTREET, required of me the reply I made, that the *Star of the West* had sailed with reinforcements, and ought then to be in Charleston.

I make this statement for the reader, not for Mr. HOLT; because Mr. HOLT knew when he asserted that I, "while yet a member of the Cabinet, disclosed to those *in open rebellion against the United States* information which I had derived from my official position, and which I held under the seals of confidence that, from the beginning of our history as a nation, had not been violated," he uttered a vile falsehood and calumny.

But Mr. HOLT inserts in his communication my letter of resignation and the President's reply—the very point in issue in which was, that this expedition of the *Star of the West* was fitted out without my knowledge, in violation of an express understanding. But when the President admitted, in his reply, that he expected my resignation when his decision was made—and as I did not resign, of course I did not understand him as he thought he had expressed himself—and as I well knew the Acting Secretary of War, in his eagerness to crush out those whom he considered "in open rebellion," was ready to seize upon any loose expression of the President to justify himself in adopting any suggestion of Gen. SCOTT which he supposed would effect that end, I did not choose to push a controversy with the President involving a question of veracity. But if Mr. HOLT intends to be understood, by quoting this correspondence, that this order, which the President claims to have made, was the "official" information held by me under the seals of confidence, and which I communicated, I pronounce him a dishonorable and unqualified falsifier.

All my correspondence with the President has never been published, and I append a copy of that portion which has not yet been printed, and hope you will insert it in your paper as a part of this letter.

On Wednesday, 2d of January, the question of sending reinforcements to Fort Sumpter was formally discussed in Cabinet. The letters of Major ANDERSON were read, and as the inferences drawn from them were different by the several members, the President decided that a special messenger should be sent to Major ANDERSON to learn his true condition, and suggested to Mr. HOLT several interrogatories to be propounded to him. This conclusion was reached as admitted by every member of the Cabinet. As soon as this question was disposed, the reply of the South Carolina Commissioners was taken up, read, and returned. After that the conversation was desultory, and if the President used the expression that "reinforcements must now be sent" it is certain that neither Judge BLACK, Gov. THOMAS, or myself heard the remark. These are the only two members of the Cabinet with whom I have had a special conversation on this particular subject. It is certain, however, the then Acting Secretary of War, moved upon by Gen. SCOTT, did inaugurate this secret expedition of the *Star of the West*, with the belief that he could throw two hundred and fifty soldiers into Fort Sumpter by stealth. It is also certain that the President ordered the sending of the troops to be arrested, and intrusted the carrying out of this countermand to Mr. HOLT. It is also certain that this order of the President was made in full time to have arrested the expedition if all parties had promptly discharged their duty. It is certain that it did so happen that the *Star of the West* set sail without receiving the order of countermand, and it is certain that after her return to New-York it was evident to all that the sending of her was a great mistake. I deal with the facts, not the reasoning, involved in the transaction. It is further certain that history will not record this expedition as one of those brilliant strategic movements which will mark the military career of the Lieutenant-General, though he was confidingly sustained by the Acting Secretary of War.

Mr. HOLT concludes his remarkable communication by an appeal to the sympathy of the Union men of the South. He has forfeited all claim to their consideration, and they will not extend to him their confidence. He has waxed fat on their kindness and patronage it is true, but they will reject his approaches with disdain when he informs them that in adhering to their respective States they are "in open rebellion." They hold this is a Government of consent, and cannot be kept together by his sovereign remedy of powder and ball. They hold the States are separate and independent parties to the compact which formed the General Government; that each State has the right to assert her independence whenever the safety of her people require it, and in doing so neither commits rebellion or treason, as she owes no allegiance to the General Government as her sovereign; and that, therefore, the citizen, in adhering to his State and yielding obedience to her commands, is neither a rebel or a traitor. We all know that if military force is used to subjugate the seceded States, the question of African Slavery is at once subordinated to the higher and greater one of making slaves of white men.

Mr. HOLT further says he is denounced throughout the South simply and solely because while in office "he refused to blacken his soul with perjury." Now, if this be true, the South is wrong; but what will they think of him when on the very day he became a private citizen he consented to strike at the best friend he ever had in perfect disrespect of God's high command, "that thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor?" J. THOMPSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1861.

His Excellency James Buchanan, President U. S.:

DEAR SIR: In your reply to my note of the 8th inst., accepting my resignation, you are right when you say that "you (I) had been so emphatic in opposing these reinforcements that (I) you thought you (I) would resign in consequence of my (your) decision."

I came to the Cabinet on Wednesday, January 2d, with the full expectation I would resign my commission before I left your Council Board, and I know you do not doubt that my action would have been promptly taken had I understood on that day that you had decided that "reinforcements must now be sent." For more than forty days I have regarded the display of a military force in Charleston or along the Southern coast by the United States as tantamount to war. Of this opinion you and all my colleagues of the Cabinet have been frankly advised. Believing such would be the construction of an order for additional troops, I have been anxious and have used all legitimate means to save you and your Administration from precipitating the country into an inevitable conflict, the end of which no human being could foresee. My councils have not prevailed; troops have been sent; and I hope yet that a kind Providence may avert the consequences I have apprehended and that peace will be maintained.

I am now a private citizen, and as such I am at liberty to give expression to my private feelings towards you personally. In all my official intercourse with you, though often overruled, I have been treated with uniform kindness and consideration. I know your patriotism, your honesty and purity of character, and admire your high qualities of head and heart. If we can sink all the circumstances attending this unfortunate order for reinforcements, on which, though we differ, yet I am willing to admit that you are as conscientious as I claim to be, you have ever been frank, direct and confiding in me. I have never been subjected to the first mortification or entertained for a moment the first unkind feeling. These facts determined me to stand by you and your Administration as long as there was any hope left that our present difficulty could find a peaceful solution. If the counsels of some members of your Cabinet prevail, I am utterly without hope. Every duty you have imposed on me has been discharged with scrupulous fidelity on my part, and it would give me infinite pain even to suspect that you are not satisfied. Whatever may be our respective futures, I shall ever be your personal friend, and shall vindicate your fame and your Administration, of which I have been a part, and shall ever remember with gratitude the many favors and kindnesses heretofore shown to me and mine.

I go hence to make the destiny of Mississippi my destiny. My life, fortune, and all I hold most dear shall be devoted to her cause. In doing this, I believe, before God, I am serving the ends of truth and justice and good government.

Now, as ever, your personal friend,
J. THOMPSON.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Without referring to any recent political questions, your favor of yesterday has afforded me the highest degree of satisfaction. You know that for many years I have entertained a warm regard for you, and this has been greatly increased by our official and personal intercourse since you became a member of my Cabinet. No man could have more ably, honestly, and efficiently performed the various and complicated duties of the Interior Department than yourself, and it always has been my pride and pleasure to speak this on every suitable occasion. I regret extremely that the troubles of the times have rendered it necessary for us to part; but, whatever may be your future destiny, I shall ever feel a deep interest in your welfare and happiness.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON.

REPORTS FROM PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola *Observer* of March 8 has these interesting items

"Col. FORNEY, in command at the Navy-yard, politely informed the Commander of the *Brooklyn*, yesterday, that he and his companions could get no more water or coal at that station. We understand the *Brooklyn* officer sent an order to C. P. KNAPP, Esq., this morning, for a large supply of water, which order Mr. K. declined to fill. We advise the fleet to run down to Vera Cruz for a supply, and give their sails an airing.

There was no truth in the rumor that all communication was stopped with the ships. The boats visit out there as usual, trafficking with those on board.

Commodore ARMSTRONG visited the U. S. vessels yesterday. He was conveyed to and from there by the United States steamer *Wyandotte*.

Mr. R. L. SWEETMAN has been appointed Acting-Captain of Ordnance in the army of the Provisional Government here by Col. FORNEY.

Sergt. GARDINER late of the Ordnance Department of the United States, resigned and has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Department of the South by the Commanding Officer here.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Under existing circumstances, the customary preparatory time allowed to newly-appointed officers in the Army and Navy must be curtailed. Those gentlemen, therefore, who have recently obtained commissions and appointments in either branch of the service, will get themselves in readiness for immediate orders, resignations and other contingencies having largely diminished force in the duty rolls. The following named officers, recently promoted, have been ordered to proceed, without delay, to join their proper stations, viz.: Lieut. Mercer, First Dragoons, to Fort Crooke; Capt. Tyler, Second Dragoons, to Fort Laramie; Lieut. Emroy, First Cavalry, to Fort Cobb; Capt. Ransom, do., to Fort Arbuckle, C. N.; Lieut. Thompson, do., to Fort Wise, Kansas; Lieut. Riddick, do., to Fort Wise, Kansas; Capt. Hatch, Mounted Riflemen, to Fort Stanton, N. M.; Capt. Wilcox, Seventh Infantry, to Fort Craig, N. M.; Lieut. Taylor, Eighth Infantry, to Fort Breckinridge, N. M.; Major Whiting, Tenth Infantry, to Santa Fé; Capt. Marshall, do., to Fort Laramie, N. T.; Lieut. W. Rossell, Tenth Infantry, to Camp Floyd, U. T. Lieuts. A. M. Randall and J. M. Wilson, have been retransferred to the Artillery—the former to the Third Regiment and the latter to the First Regiment. Paymaster A. J. Smith, Eleventh Infantry, has been ordered to Washington.

From present appearances we may judge that henceforth, in the distribution of United States naval forces throughout the world, the "Home Squadron," as its name indicates, will be kept cruising on our immediate seaboard, the vessels touching occasionally at different cities and towns, as their commander may desire, thus saving the expense of a storeship. Ships of the fleet, or perhaps a small special squadron, will be commissioned to visit Central American ports; but the United States coast will not again be left destitute of men-of-war.

Considerable anxiety is felt in naval circles for the safety of an excursion party of officers and men who left the U. S. frigate *Susquehannah* at Beirut, bound for Jerusalem. They had been overtaken by a fearful storm, and had started a second time, since which nothing had been heard of them on board their vessel. Small-pox had broken out on the ships of the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

The United States steam-frigate *Pocahatan* has been hauled alongside the wharf at the Navy-yard. Her officers and men expect she will be put out of commission. Every other ship at the yard remains as usual.

A schooner, laden with ordnance for Fort Monroe, is lying off Governor's Island.

It is believed that Mr. ISHERWOOD will be the new Chief Engineer.

CALIFORNIA AND THE UNION.

An enthusiastic Union man in California thus closes a business letter:

California is upright, downright and outright for the Union, whatever its Legislature may say or do. No buzzard, bat, owl, pelican, nigger, bear, wolf, flag, shall ever flap treason from its folds, while there lives a pioneer to pull it down.

Yours, in the bonds of Union,
JOHN H. TURNEY.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Sanderson, of Pennsylvania; G. Trumbull, of Boston; L. J. Burdick and W. N. Wilson, of St. Louis; A. A. Frazer, of Boston. S. Curtiss, of London; J. Campbell, of Toronto, and J. O. Towner, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. N. Horton, of Boston; J. Vanderzee, of Detroit; S. R. Shipley, of Philadelphia; C. Cooke, of New-York, and E. Pierce, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Illinois; Lieut. Gibson, of the United States storeship *Supply*; Dr. J. F. Hammond, of the United States Army; F. Bacon, of Maine; Jules Legrelle, lady and daughter, of Paris, France; W. Spence and lady, of Tennessee, and L. B. Caverly, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. A. O. Aldis, of Vermont; Gen. A. T. Dunham, of Troy, and H. Burrill, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major R. B. Lee, of the United States Army; E. Molyneux, of the British Army, and B. F. Carter and J. Douglass, of Ireland, are at the Brevoort House.

—Hon. Horatio King, Ex-Postmaster-General, has opened an office in Washington, and advertises to attend business before the Post-office and other Executive Departments.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THE PARADE OF THE HIBERNIANS.

The People that Witnessed it, and the Festivities that Followed.

THE FRIENDLY SONS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Speeches by James T. Brady, Mr. Choate, Mr. Russell, the Crimean Correspondent of the London Times, and Others.

The principal part of the celebration of "St. Patrick's Day in the morning," yesterday, took place in the afternoon and evening. By daylight, the forces of the Emerald Islanders that inhabit hereabouts paraded in force, and by gas-light there was eating, and drinking, and speech-making, and dancing, to the sacred memory of the sainted Patrick. Ever since the distant direful day on which the good man who drove the snakes from Ireland lay down to feed the worms, those whom he benefited, and their descendants have annually honored the day on which he was born, and religiously regretted that on which he went to

"That undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveler returns;"

have toasted the age in which he was bred; have feasted for that he fasted for their spiritual welfare; have said masses for the patron saint of the Irish masses; have marched for his commemoration with each recurring March; and have split hairs over his manes endeavoring to throw light upon the controverted question concerning the precise day on which he first saw the light. A greater significance was given to the celebration this year on account of the ferment into which some of our Irish citizens have been thrown by the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country; fomented, further, by the refusal of an Irish regiment to take part in his reception in this City, by the court-martial of its Colonel, by the recent efforts in Ireland for the abrogation of its present relations with Great Britain, and by the comments of Irish presses and speakers there and in this country, in which intimations have been thrown out that the day of another Irish revolution is at hand, and that the French stand ready to aid in it.

The day had a cold dawning. Nothing will so well represent the state of the weather as nothing; let zero therefore stand for the measure of its frigidity. All day it was very cold, and the consequence was that more than on previous anniversaries "drowning the shamrock" was in high favor. The Hibernian portion of our population was in its element yesterday. New-York seemed Dublin for the nonce, and nearly double in its Irish population.

From the suburbs there poured into the City a Celtic tide, and all of the ancient race that dwell here seemed to be in the streets. The sidewalks were resonant with the brogue, and the road-ways with the tramp of brogues. The breakfast things stood unwashed while Bridget was watching for the procession. Patrick, the coachman, was in the ranks while his mistress stormed in rancor because she was compelled to forego her shopping excursion. The procession started late and moved slowly. Grand was the street in which it formed, and grand was the spectacle. Down East Broadway and Chatham-street it marched and into the Park, where the Mayor and Common Council reviewed it; then through the west gate up Broadway, through Twenty-third-street, First-avenue and Eighth-street to Cooper Institute, where it was dismissed. The route was lined, the plaudits plentiful and the sight imposing. The display was unusually large. First came the Irish Military Companies, which turned out in great force, their ensigns bearing side by side the Stars and Stripes and the Golden Harp on a field of green. Then, sailing under the same colors, came the civic associations, on whose banners were inscribed sometimes the words "We support our sick and bury our dead," and sometimes mottoes referring to the trials and hopes of the natal land. The Captains of the Police in the Precincts through which the procession passed, placed a sufficient number of men in the streets to preserve order and keep the passage clear, while a platoon, marching in close ranks, ahead of the *cortège*, and reaching from curb to curb, acted as a street-sweeping machine, catching up every straggler, and casting him, breathless and astonished, in the midst of the throng upon the sidewalk. The Detective Police were also circulating among the sight-seers, with the object of frustrating the pick-pockets, who count upon the occurrence of a procession as a time for garnering golden sheaves. A very young Hibernian, TERRENCE COLLINS by name, was caught by Detective ELDER in the act of stealing a pocket-book from Mrs. MARGARET REDMOND, while she was looking at the pageant in Chatham-square. He was arrested with the property in his hand and locked up for trial. Six other young men, known as professional thieves were also apprehended by the detectives at different points on the line of the procession, and confined at head-quarters. This was done as a precautionary measure, and when the procession had disbanded and the crowd dispersed, the prisoners were permitted to go about their business.

And so without any marring occurrence,—the Meagher-ing, not of an unwelcome nature, was expected to take place in the evening, when post-prandial speeches should be in order,—the pageant of the day passed and the day with it. And when night came,—well, then occurred the events chronicled below.

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

DINNER AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—STRONG SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF THE UNION.

So far as deglutition and degurgitation can honor St. Patrick, the "Friendly Sons" of that eminently jolly saint accomplished the object last evening, assisted by the deservedly celebrated *cuisine* of that hotel named after one of our millionares, and conducted in part by the newly-appointed United States Dispatch Agent—vclept the Astor.

No less than one hundred and seventy-five guests sat down and enjoyed the repast, which was replete with every desirable delicacy for the titillation of the palate. Unrestricted by mullebrity, the gentlemen present did ample justice to a dinner which would have delighted SOYER himself. Nor were the senses neglected, for, while the ear was pleased with appropriate music, the eye was delighted with ornamental confectionery pieces appropriate to the occasion, among which were "Saint Patrick," a "Statue of the Union," "Cathedral," "Pyramid," "Harp of Erin," and other national emblems, among which a candy statue of St. Patrick was prominent.

At the head of the table was the President of the Society, Judge DALY. On his right was the Vice-President of the St. George's, Mr. PRITCHARD, and on his left, JAMES W. GERARD, Esq. There were seated at the same table Judges ROOSEVELT, BRADY, MCCUNN, O'CONOR; Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, and Mr. RUSSELL, the Crimean Correspondent of the London *Times*.

At twenty minutes to nine, the "poteen" having duly circulated, and the cloth being removed, the meeting was called to order by the President, Judge DALY, who congratulated the Society upon its seventy-seventh anniversary. Although the March wind had diminished the crop of that plant which on St. Patrick's day found its way into the hat-bands of their countrymen, he took pleasure in presenting to them a little Irish earth, embellished as it was upon its nature-chosen heath, with "the immortal shamrock." He reminded them of the emigrants spoken of by Dr. KEATING—the fifty women and three men. [Laughter.] The noble spirit of those patriotic ladies (renewed laughter) who were willing to engage in such an enterprise. [Great laughter.] He had no doubt they would some of them envy those three men in their various efforts to clear the woods and perform other duties incident to civilization. [Roars of laughter.] In conclusion he gave the first regular toast,

"St. Patrick's Day and all who honor it."

The President called upon the representative of the sentiment and of music (Mr. MAEDER) to respond, but Mr. MAEDER replied that his friend, Mr. COOK, would respond by singing "St. Patrick's Day." Mr. COOK was received with great applause.

The next toast was—

"The United States—the land we live in."

Which was received with all the honors, and "Hail Columbia," by the band.

JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., was called upon to respond, and, after the storm of applause and cheers, and three cheers for the "Governor *de jure* of the State," and then more cheers had subsided, said he had no idea that he would be thus received. He was sorry to see that he had been mistaken for a Governor, for unfortunately when he was presented for the suffrages of his countrymen he was not thus honored. [Laughter.] This was emphatically an Irish festivity, because the 17th of the month came the next day. [Laughter.] He had heard allusions made to the flowers of Ireland, and by the President to that casket of earth from Ireland. It seemed to him that if he had been born on the shores of Erin he would have kissed it. But remembering the three Irishmen alluded to by the President, [applause and laughter,] he believed he would, rather than kiss his mother earth, kiss those behind him, who were better worthy of it, (the ladies,) and he would quote "Rory O'More" in favor of that. "Ah' faith," says Rory, "I'd rather kiss you than the ground." [Laughter.] If the country in which he and the President were born should pass away, they were at least sure of other ground to stand upon. [Applause.] He was glad that he could put his arms about Old Ireland, and kiss her and pray for her, and there were men who would think the better of him for it. [Applause.] He was called to speak of the United States, but the whole world should be present at the fitting eulogy of that great Republic, which belonged to mankind—which was for all generations alike. [Applause.] He denied the right of any set of Americans to destroy a home which, under God's providence, belonged to all mankind. [Great applause.] He supposed he might allude to RICHARD MONTGOMERY. [App ause,] whose monument, within the sound of his voice, looked out upon this dreary night; and alongside of it was the cenotaph of that honest Irishman, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, [applause,] who prayed that God would strengthen the right arms of those who fought for their country. [Applause.] He could not consent that men should stand by and endeavor to pull down the pillars of this temple of Liberty. [Applause.] He honored Englishmen in that they would never consent that one portion should be separated from Old Albion. [Applause.] No man could live without a country, and he would never consent that his native land should have any other name than that given by its Divine sponsors—"the United States of America." [THUMPERS of applause.] He would say to that land *esto perpetua*. [Loud applause.] He would allude to that flag and exclaim, "The stars have said it," &c. [Cheers.] There were but two armies in the world which had never known defeat—that of CROMWELL, and that which had planted our flag on the halls of the Montezumas. [applause] when traitors had been hung, as they deserved. [Applause.] The test of the Republic had come at a time when we were ill-prepared for it; but he believed that, even if reduced to cinders,

"Fe'n in our ashes rest their wonted fires."

He believed there would come a time when genius and talent, and power and patriotism would again take the helm, and we should again be united, and that at the next Presidential contest, thirty-four States would take part. [Applause.] He said it with love for South Carolinians, who had the same warm, rich, *rush* blood that flowed in his own veins. [Applause.] The love of our Republic was an undying principle in the true American heart. [Applause.] But if there were to be two Confederacies, he should still cling to that old name, and hope for the continuation of that Union which WASHINGTON founded, and which ought to be continued as long as his name should live. [Great applause.]

The President called attention to the fact that twenty years ago the sentiment of JACKSON, "The Union must and shall be preserved," was received with a shout of approbation from Irish throats at the Old City Hotel.

Nine cheers were given for the United States, then one more to make sure of the count, and then three for JAMES T. BRADY.

The third regular toast was—

"Ireland, the home of our fathers."

The Chairman read a letter of regret for non-attendance from THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. He also read a letter from Hon. JOHN A. DIX, who, in his capacity as Secretary of the Treasury, had ordered his subordinate—"If any man takes down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." [Applause.] These cheers were given for Mr. DIX.

RICHARD ELL, Esq., responded by introducing Dr. CARMICHAEL, who sang "When First I Met Thee Warm and Young," amid great applause.

The next toast was

"The City of New-York,"

Which was an original song, to the air "Since Laws Were Made For Low Degree," the point of which appeared to be a grief that the City of New-York was governed by the Legislature.

JAMES W. GERARD was called upon to respond. He considered himself one-half Scotch, one-half German, and one-third Nova Scotian. [Laughter.] After enumerating the various Saints represented, he gave them a new Saint—the god of New-York—the Almighty Dollar. [Laughter.] He only wished that St. Patrick would abolish the political toadies and the snakes that had governed New-York. [Laughter.] But, he doubted his power. To their friend who had come to observe them, by the way, (Mr. RUSSELL,) he would ask him to nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice, and to testify that he found Irishmen supporting the American Union. [Applause.] If our Union was dissolved, he should consider it a national suicide.

The next toast was,

"Civil and Religious Liberty;"

and the next,

"The Poets, Dramatists of Ireland."

Owing to the absence of Mr. O'GORMAN and Mr. MEAGHER, the President called upon Dr. CARMICHAEL to sing another song, which was accordingly done.

"Our Sister Societies"

was the next regular toast, and

Mr. PRITCHARD, of St. George's, responded on behalf of that Society.

Mr. NORRIS, of St. Andrew's, replied, excusing himself from speaking, and offering a toast in honor of JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN, which was drank standing and in silence.

Judge ROOSEVELT responded for the St. Nicholas Society, delivering a panegyric on the Union. He offered in conclusion the following:

"Ireland and Holland: the union of their descendants, without increasing the faults of either, has improved the virtues of both." [Applause.]

Mr. CHOATE responded on behalf of the New-England Society. Judging St. Patrick by his descendants, he said he thought he was a glorious old Saint. Judging him by NAPOLEON'S theory, that the greatest woman was she who had the greatest number of children—judging by the number, quality, vigor and generosity, and honor of his sons, that St. Patrick was by far the greatest Saint. [Applause and laughter.] While Irishmen had done much to advance our national prosperity, they had taken care to get their pay as they went along. [Laughter.] They had carried off the lion's share of the spoils, [laughter,] where was there an office that there was not an Irishman ready to fill it. [Laughter.] There was nothing that they were not able to accomplish and to receive. [Laughter.] They had drawn all the salaries [laughter] and had grown fat while Yankees were growing lean. [Great laughter.] He gave in conclusion, and as an evidence that he did not allude to them, the toast he gave, "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, wherever they are, may they with every revolving year add new lustre to the name of their patron Saint." [Applause.]

Three cheers were given for St. Patrick and one more for St. Jonathan.

Mr. SIMPSON, by request of the President, here sang "The Minstrel Boy," which was encored amid a storm of applause.

"The Press" was responded to Mr. RUSSELL, the Crimean correspondent of the London *Times*, who was received with tumultuous demonstrations of friendly greeting. Mr. RUSSELL spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN, FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, ALL: One of the institutions which you have developed to its fullest perfection, and which we have yet to learn from you, is the art of public speaking, and particularly is it to be taught to us, who—being the mute voices of representative insitutions—are not accustomed to be heard at all. The Press in England is in the habit of returning its thanks for any honor which is done to it—and its honors are scant and few and far between—to-morrow morning. [Laughter.] I would merely pursue the honored custom of my ancestors in thanks—if I could be permitted to do so without discourtesy to you. But as I have been induced by a gentlemen whom I see in the dim perspective gloating over the result of his persuasive eloquence, I can only, with very faltering tone and with a very full heart, return to you all my very grateful thanks for the compliment that you have done me—not only in inviting me here to-night, but in singling me out to do what would be more properly done by some of the gentlemen whom I see here before me—(the reporters)—to return thanks for the Press.

Gentlemen, when I was coming over, the other day, across the Atlantic, which I am sorry to say is not a very pleasant medium of communication in the month of March with the United States—[laughter]—a very unfortunate bird was driven in the gloom and obscurity of night to find refuge in the mate's breast. When the intelligent sailor carried it down just as we were going to bed—he brought it to us saying, "It is a parrot." A young lady asked, very naturally, if it could speak? When told that it could not, she said, very properly I suppose, then it is a Booby. [Laughter.] Gentlemen, I am afraid that, in the fear of the ladies, or of those intelligent that belong to our own sex, that I cannot speak under the name of the Booby. [Laughter.] But, at the same time, I shall not serve you as the bird did one of our unfortunate passengers,—I shall not bite [Laughter.] It has been my unfortunate lot in the scenes through which my name has been known—in which I take no pride indeed—it has been my fortune to be rather a stormy petrel than a booby. I have swept over the ocean where blood has been cast out as water, but I hope, gentlemen, and I trust, and I believe, that there is nothing in this country which should give rise to the shedding of blood. [Applause.] Gentlemen, believe me, by the Press—the Press, wherever it be found—the Press will find its freest development and its largest life, and its most liberal interpretation in the land where freedom of opinion is founded upon the largest basis. [Applause.] But all who are children of the Press, great and small, in England, shall grieve deeply indeed when our arguments are set at naught, and if all our words fall dead and listless—seeing the opposition of the two great parties where we hoped to find unanimity. Surely it is not to be the office of the Press to chronicle their termination and destruction. Surely it is not to be the case in England, in France, in Germany, when the voice of the Press is raised to advocate the extension of the suffrage and franchise, that they are to be met by the voice which shall say, "All your experiments and all your arguments are fallen, and are baseless and without foundation." [Applause.] However, gentlemen, I come not here to night to speculate upon theories of Government. I am not here—and indeed, with the contending views around me, I should be more than mortal if I were able to penetrate into the kernel of the very difficult nut, with a very rugged, angular surface, presented to me. I shall describe the nut, and a very considerable and extensive one it is, and a very difficult one to crack. [Laughter and applause.]

I was pointed out as one about to take notes. I hope for general circulation, [laughter,] and I promise to nothing extenuate and to set down aught in malice. [Applause.] Thus, gentleman, I will not say that you are a pack of "drunken fools, who grow idiotic in your prosperity, and have committed national suicide." These were the words used by one of your own speakers (Mr. GERARD) to-night. I believe, gentlemen, that the pen has not been grown upon the back of a goose that is to record the fact that you have grown foolish in your prosperity of the United States—rich in the development of every fruit that human genius and industry have cast their sun upon, and have committed national sin. [Applause.] Gentlemen, the record of such a calamity would bury the hopes of humanity all over the world. [Applause.] I am a constitutional-government-admiring Englishman. [Laughter and applause.] I am an Irishman by birth, but presenting myself here before you as an Englishman, with a stripe of Irish tendencies. [Applause.] But nothing would grieve my heart, or the hearts of Englishmen all over the world where is sought the development of the policy of self government—nothing could grieve us more than the realization of the fact of the inevitable dissolution of the American Union. For God's sake preserve Europe from that disgrace. When we would free Italy and Hungary and Poland and the nationalities of the world, let men not be enabled to say, you have failed; but let your potent accomplishment of facts strike a blow for the liberty of mankind on the other side of the water. [Applause.] I come here, gentlemen, in a period of great excitement. I recognize it in the contending voices and the storm around me—the intensity of the means which have given it birth—but I cannot, I will not believe * * * that you are about to cast off your honors and

"Whistle down the wind a prey to fortune,"

the grandest heritage which a nation ever received. [Applause.] I feel I am trespassing upon your time. [Cries of "Go on!" "go on!"] It gives me great satisfaction to meet here my fellow countrymen, to witness the celebration I have to-day, the military parade that passed before my eyes. I never saw so many Irishmen with good hats and coats on before. [Great laughter and applause.] It was truly a pleasant sight.

If you find in the course of any remarks I may have to make, when I say a spade is a spade and you find it is a shovel, will you please find an excuse for my well intended observation? [Laughter.] I assure you that it was with no intention that I extend the angles. [Laughter.]

I am proud to see in Irishmen that free pugnacious principle which I have seen developed on many a battle field. * * * Gentlemen, I have seen great battles and great fights, but I hope I shall see none here while I am correct in my diagnosis. If I can judge by the Crimea, by the storming of the heights of Alma, by that great achievement of the 5th of November, when a small band of British soldiers—honor them you must—met those embattled hosts of Russia, to hurl them down—if I can judge of the bloody charge of Balaklava, of the Fourth Dragoons, of the Fourth Royal Irish, and our own Hussars in the light charge, I believe that, though others may fail, the Irish soldier will do his duty to his native land. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

The Chairman called upon Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT to recite the famous "Charge of the Six Hundred," which "Jemmy Pipes" did, with thrilling effect.

After Mr. DOYLE had replied to the toast of "Woman," and various volunteer sentiments had been responded to, the company probably broke up—possibly about the hour this meets the eye of the early reader.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.

As most of the Brooklyn Irish Societies decided to join the demonstration in New-York, there was no general demonstration in this City. The Ancient Order of Hibernians, to the number of about 800, paraded in full regalia; the Laborers' Union Benevolent Society, to the number of 350; the Shamrock Society and the Napper Tandy Light Artillery, all turned out, marched through some of the principal streets and crossed to New-York. Last evening the Friendly Son's of St. Patrick gave their Annual Dinner at Montague Hall.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN JERSEY CITY.

There was no public demonstration in Jersey City yesterday. A large number of persons proceeded to New-York for the purpose of joining in the celebration there.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, March 18.

St. Patrick's anniversary was observed in this city to-day with the usual ceremonies. Parades by the several Irish Associations were the order of the day. In the evening there were a number of festivals, and amongst them was the banquet of the Boston Charitable Irish Society at Parker's Hotel to celebrate its 124th anniversary.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN A SILK BONNET MANUFACTORY.—A fire was discovered, about 6¾ o'clock last evening, on the fifth floor of the building No. 75 Trinity-place, occupied by BALDWIN & NIVEN, manufacturers of silk bonnets and artificial flowers. In consequence of the difficulty in obtaining access to the building, considerable time elapsed before the firemen could bring the water to bear upon the flames, but when this was finally accomplished, it did not take much time to extinguish the fire. The floor below was also occupied by the same firm, and the damage to the stock will probably amount to about $1,500; fully insured. The second and third floors, extending through to Broadway, known as No. 47, and also the fourth and fifth floors on Broadway, are occupied by CHARLES MILES, dealer in straw goods. His loss is estimated at $500 from water; insured for over $50,000 in various City Companies. The damage to Mr. MILES' stock would have been very great had it not been for the activity of the Insurance Patrol, in removing the goods and covering them with oil cloths. The first floor, basement, and cellar of the premises are occupied by A. T. FINN & Co., dealers in hats, whose stock was slightly injured by water, probably to the amount of $500; insured for $100,000 in various Companies. The injury to the building is estimated at $600 to $700. Mr. HENRY O. BAKER, Assistant Fire Marshal, investigated the cause of the fire and found that it had originated in a pile of rubbish. Mr. BALDWIN, one of the proprietors of the manufactory, was the last person who left the premises, having shut up only a few minutes previous to the discovery of the fire.

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